

10/646,145

WEST Search History

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DATE: Saturday, December 23, 2006

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		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12	l11 and (allergy or allergic or non-allergic or inflammat\$4 or anaphyla\$6 or asthma\$3 or urticaria or rhinitis)	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	(kim or jin or park or jung or shin or oh or lee or jeon).in. and (kiwi or kiwifruit or actinidia or (a\$1 adj (arguta or kolomikta or polygama)))	116
		<i>DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	L9 and (allergy or allergic or non-allergic or inflammat\$4 or anaphyla\$6 or asthma\$3 or urticaria or rhinitis)	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	kiwi or kiwifruit or actinidia or (a\$1 adj (arguta or kolomikta or polygama))	790
		<i>DB=PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	L7 and @ay<=2002	69
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L6 and (allergy or allergic or non-allergic or inflammat\$4 or anaphyla\$6 or asthma\$3 or urticaria or rhinitis)	294
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	kiwi or kiwifruit or actinidia or (a\$1 adj (arguta or kolomikta or polygama))	975
		<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L4 not l3	21
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	(kiwi or kiwifruit or actinidia or (a\$1 adj (arguta or kolomikta or polygama))).ti,ab.	25
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and @ay<=2002	112
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 and (allergy or allergic or non-allergic or inflammat\$4 or anaphyla\$6 or asthma\$3 or urticaria or rhinitis)	121
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	kiwi or kiwifruit or actinidia or (a\$1 adj (arguta or kolomikta or polygama))	905

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

STN Columbus

10/ 646,145
MU

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 NEWS 2 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
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 NEWS 4 AUG 28 ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced
 NEWS 5 AUG 30 CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) Austrian patent law changes
 NEWS 6 SEP 11 CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records
 NEWS 7 SEP 21 CA/CAplus fields enhanced with simultaneous left and right truncation
 NEWS 8 SEP 25 CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) display of CA Lexicon enhanced
 NEWS 9 SEP 25 CAS REGISTRY(SM) no longer includes Concord 3D coordinates
 NEWS 10 SEP 25 CAS REGISTRY(SM) updated with amino acid codes for pyrrolysine
 NEWS 11 SEP 28 CEABA-VTB classification code fields reloaded with new classification scheme
 NEWS 12 OCT 19 LOGOFF HOLD duration extended to 120 minutes
 NEWS 13 OCT 19 E-mail format enhanced
 NEWS 14 OCT 23 Option to turn off MARPAT highlighting enhancements available
 NEWS 15 OCT 23 CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in multiple databases
 NEWS 16 OCT 23 The Derwent World Patents Index suite of databases on STN has been enhanced and reloaded
 NEWS 17 OCT 30 CHEMLIST enhanced with new search and display field
 NEWS 18 NOV 03 JAPIO enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
 NEWS 19 NOV 10 CA/CAplus F-Term thesaurus enhanced
 NEWS 20 NOV 10 STN Express with Discover! free maintenance release Version 8.01c now available
 NEWS 21 NOV 20 CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in additional databases
 NEWS 22 NOV 20 CA/CAplus to MARPAT accession number crossover limit increased to 50,000
 NEWS 23 DEC 01 CAS REGISTRY updated with new ambiguity codes
 NEWS 24 DEC 11 CAS REGISTRY chemical nomenclature enhanced
 NEWS 25 DEC 14 WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX manual codes updated
 NEWS 26 DEC 14 GBFULL and FRFULL enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
 NEWS 27 DEC 18 CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced with preparation role
 NEWS 28 DEC 18 CA/CAplus patent kind codes updated
 NEWS 29 DEC 18 MARPAT to CA/CAplus accession number crossover limit increased to 50,000
 NEWS 30 DEC 18 MEDLINE updated in preparation for 2007 reload
 NEWS EXPRESS NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.
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***** STN Columbus *****

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FULL ESTIMATED COST

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	48.98	49.61

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=> s kiwi or kiwifruit or actinidia or actinidin or actinid#####
L1 13812 KIWI OR KIWIFRUIT OR ACTINIDIA OR ACTINIDIN OR ACTINID#####

=> s l1 and (allergy or allergic or non-allergic or inflammat##### or immune or cytokone or
L2 447 L1 AND (ALLERGY OR ALLERGIC OR NON-ALLERGIC OR INFLAMMAT#####
OR IMMUNE OR CYTOKONE OR INTERLEUKIN OR ASTHM##### OR DERMATITIS
OR RHINITIS OR URTICARIA OR CONJUNCTIVITIS OR ANAPHYLAXIS)

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L3 258 DUP REM L2 (189 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l3 and extract#####
L4 80 L3 AND EXTRACT#####

=> dup rem l4
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'NUTRACEUT'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5 80 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l5 ibib kwic 1-10

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006355409 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16481086
TITLE: Evaluation of IgE binding to proteins of hardy (*Actinidia arguta*), gold (*Actinidia chinensis*) and green (*Actinidia deliciosa*) kiwifruits and processed hardy kiwifruit concentrate, using sera of individuals with food allergies to green kiwifruit.
AUTHOR: Chen Lingyun; Lucas Jane S; Hourihane Jonathan O; Lindemann Julianne; Taylor Steve L; Goodman Richard E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Food Allergy Research and Resource Program, University of Nebraska, 143 Food Industry Complex, Lincoln, NE 68583 0955, USA.
SOURCE: Food and chemical toxicology : an international journal published for the British Industrial Biological Research Association, (2006 Jul) Vol. 44, No. 7, pp. 1100-7. Electronic Publication: 2006-02-14. Journal code: 8207483. ISSN: 0278-6915.
PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200608
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jun 2006
Last Updated on STN: 15 Aug 2006
Entered Medline: 14 Aug 2006

TI Evaluation of IgE binding to proteins of hardy (*Actinidia arguta*), gold (*Actinidia chinensis*) and green (*Actinidia deliciosa*) kiwifruits and processed hardy kiwifruit concentrate, using sera of individuals with food allergies to green kiwifruit.

AB BACKGROUND: Allergy to green kiwifruit has become common since the fruit was introduced in North America and Europe 30 years ago. Gold kiwifruit, more recently introduced commercially, has been shown to bind IgE from some individuals allergic to green kiwifruit. Hardy kiwifruit is a third species that is now cultivated in North America with potential application as a fresh fruit and in processed foods. OBJECTIVE: To compare the IgE binding properties of proteins in hardy kiwifruit extract and processed hardy kiwifruit concentrate to each other and to extracts of green and gold kiwifruits to evaluate the potential for allergic cross-reactions. METHODS: Sera from kiwifruit-allergic subjects and individuals without allergies to kiwifruit were assayed for IgE binding to soluble proteins in green, gold and hardy kiwifruits and heat-processed concentrate from hardy kiwifruit using immunoblots and direct enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). RESULTS: Marked IgE binding to specific hardy kiwifruit proteins was identified. However, IgE binding to heat-processed hardy kiwifruit concentrate was remarkably lower than to the raw fruit extract. CONCLUSIONS: These results suggest that some kiwifruit-allergic individuals may suffer allergic cross-reactions if they consume raw hardy kiwifruit. However, heat processing of the hardy kiwifruit alters allergenic protein structure, dramatically reducing in vitro IgE binding. Processing likely reduces the risk of eliciting an allergic response in those with allergies to raw kiwifruit.

CT *Actinidia: AE, adverse effects
 *Actinidia: CH, chemistry
 Adolescent
 Adult
 Child
 Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel
 Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
 *Food Hypersensitivity: IM, immunology
 Fruit: CH, chemistry
 Humans
 Immunoblotting

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:338404 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600336963
 TITLE: Effect of **kiwifruit extract** supplementation on levels
 of serum immunoglobulins and phagocytosis activity in mice.
 AUTHOR(S): Ma, AiGuo [Reprint Author]; Han, XiuXia; Zhang, Yan; Gao,
 Yi-Huai; Lan, Jin
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Qingdao Univ, Inst Human Nutr, Coll Med, Qingdao 266021,
 Peoples R China
 SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (MAR 7 2006) Vol. 20, No. 5, Part 2, pp.
 A1057.
 Meeting Info.: Experimental Biology 2006 Meeting. San
 Francisco, CA, USA. April 01 -05, 2006. Amer Assoc
 Anatomists; Amer Physiol Soc; Amer Soc Biochem & Mol Biol;
 Amer Soc Investigat Pathol; Amer Soc Nutr; Amer Soc
 Pharmacol & Expt Therapeut.
 CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
 Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Jul 2006
 Last Updated on STN: 5 Jul 2006

TI Effect of **kiwifruit extract** supplementation on levels of serum
 immunoglobulins and phagocytosis activity in mice.
 AB Background: The **kiwifruit** is a favorite fruit enriched in vitamin C and
 other bioactive components. The study is to investigate the effects of
kiwifruit extracts on immunologic function of mice. Methods: 70
 Kunming mice (aged 6-8 months, 18-22g Bodyweight) were randomly divided
 into 5 groups. . . . (n=14/each group). The first was control; the rest
 of four groups were supplemented with 5%, 10%, 15% and 30% of **kiwifruit**
extracts for 30 days. Lymphocytes of mice spleen were cultured. The
 transformation of lymphocytes and the phagocytosis of phagocytes were
 detected. . . . and 160% compared with the control group (3.48 as 100%).
 The levels of IgA, IgG and IgM in the 30% **kiwifruit** supplemented group
 significantly increased by 120%, 134% and 121%, as compared with that of
 control as 100%. Conclusion: High dosage of **kiwifruit extract**
 supplementation improves the lymphocytes transformation and the
 phagocytosis of phagocyte. and enhances levels of immunoglobulins as well,
 which might provide. . . .
 IT Major Concepts
 Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport
 and Circulation); Immune System (Chemical Coordination and
 Homeostasis); Pharmacognosy (Pharmacology)
 IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 serum: blood and lymphatics; lymphocyte: **immune** system, blood and
 lymphatics; spleen: **immune** system, blood and lymphatics; phagocyte:
immune system
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 immunoglobulin G [IgG]; immunoglobulin A [IgA]; immunoglobulin M [IgM,
 immunoglobulin M]; **kiwifruit extract**: immunologic-drug,
 immunostimulant-drug, dietary supplement
 ORGN Classifier
 Actinidiaceae 25525
 Super Taxa
 Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
 Organism Name
kiwifruit (common): medicinal plant
 Taxa Notes

Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants
ORGN Classifier
Muridae 86375
Super Taxa
Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; . . .

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006117412 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16504935
TITLE: Inhibitory effects of **Actinidia polygama extract** and cyclosporine A on OVA-induced eosinophilia and bronchial hyperresponsiveness in a murine model of **asthma**.
AUTHOR: Lee Young-Cheol; Kim Seung-Hyung; Seo Young-Bae; Roh Seong-Soo; Lee Jang-Cheon
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Herbology, College of Oriental Medicine, Sangji University, Wonju, Republic of Korea..
lyc072@sangji.ac.kr
SOURCE: International immunopharmacology, (2006 Apr) Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 703-13. Electronic Publication: 2005-11-15.
Journal code: 100965259. ISSN: 1567-5769.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200604
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 27 Apr 2006
Entered Medline: 26 Apr 2006

TI Inhibitory effects of **Actinidia polygama extract** and cyclosporine A on OVA-induced eosinophilia and bronchial hyperresponsiveness in a murine model of **asthma**.

AB **Actinidia polygama** is one of the well known herb used in oriental medicine for treatment of anti-inflammatory and many allergic diseases. Anti-asthmatic effects of **A. polygama** in the development of OVA-induced eosinophilia and hyperresponsiveness in murine model of **asthma** have not been fully investigated in vivo. Cyclosporine A (CsA) has been shown to inhibit single allergen-induced allergic inflammation such as eosinophilic and lymphocytic infiltration and mRNA expression for interleukin (IL)-4 and IL-5. **Asthma** is a chronic inflammatory disease of the mucosa and is associated with excess production of Th2 cytokines and eosinophil influx in lung. To clarify the anti-inflammatory and anti-asthmatic effects of **A. polygama** and CsA, we examined the influence of **A. polygama fructus extract** (APF) and CsA on the development of pulmonary eosinophilic inflammation in murine model of **asthma**. Our results have shown that APF and CsA have profound inhibitory effects on the accumulation of eosinophils into airways, with . . . CCR3 expression and CD11b expression in lung cells. These results indicate that APF has a deep inhibitory effect on airway inflammation and hyperresponsiveness in murine model of **asthma** and play a crucial role as an immunomodulator which possess anti-inflammatory and anti-asthmatic property by modulating the relationship between Th1/Th2 cytokine imbalance.

CT ***Actinidia**: CH, chemistry
Animals
*Anti-Asthmatic Agents
Antibodies: AN, analysis
Asthma: CI, chemically induced
***Asthma**: DT, drug therapy
Bronchial Hyperreactivity: CI, chemically induced
*Bronchial Hyperreactivity: PC, prevention & control
Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid: CY, cytology
*Cyclosporine: . . . Eosinophilia: CI, chemically induced
*Eosinophilia: PC, prevention & control
Flow Cytometry
Mice
Ovalbumin: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
*Ovalbumin: TO, toxicity
Plant Extracts: PD, pharmacology
RNA, Messenger: BI, biosynthesis
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction

*Serine Proteinase Inhibitors: . . .

CN 0 (Anti-Asthmatic Agents); 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (RNA, Messenger); 0 (Serine Proteinase Inhibitors)

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:5587 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700006765
 TITLE: The interaction of the 11S globulin-like protein of
 kiwifruit seeds with pepsin.
 AUTHOR(S): Rassam, Maysoon [Reprint Author]; Laing, William A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Hort and Food Res Inst, PB 92169, Auckland, New Zealand
mrassam@hortresearch.co.nz
 SOURCE: Plant Science (Oxford), (DEC 2006) Vol. 171, No. 6, pp.
 663-669.
 CODEN: PLSCE4. ISSN: 0168-9452.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Dec 2006
 Last Updated on STN: 14 Dec 2006

TI The interaction of the 11S globulin-like protein of kiwifruit seeds with
 pepsin.

AB In a search for aspartic proteinase inhibitors (APIs) in kiwifruit
 seeds, we observed pepsin inhibitory activity (PIA) in an abundant
 globulin fraction extracted in high salt buffer with a Mr of similar to
 148 kDa by gel-filtration. On a SDS-polyacrylamide gel, a major. . .

IT .
 Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Models and
 Simulations (Computational Biology); Agronomy (Agriculture)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 spleen: immune system, blood and lymphatics; fruit: reproductive system

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 trypsin [EC 3.4.21.4]; pepsin [EC 3.4.23.1]; chymotrypsin [EC
 3.4.21.1];. . .

ORGN Classifier
 Actinidiaceae 25525
 Super Taxa
 Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
 Organism Name
 Actinidia deliciosa var. deliciosa (variety) [kiwifruit (common)]:
 seed, cultivar-Hayward
 Actinidia chinensis var. chinensis (variety) [kiwifruit (common)]:
 seed, cultivar-Hort16A
 Taxa Notes
 Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

ORGN Classifier
 Ascomycetes 15100
 Super Taxa
 Fungi; Plantae
 Organism. . .

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:538542 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600547751
 TITLE: Kiwifruit, your health partner.
 Original Title: Le kiwi, votre partenaire sante.
 AUTHOR(S): Kassardjian, E. [Reprint Author]; Ferguson, A-R.; Ferguson,
 L-R.; MacRae, E.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: HortResearch, 120 Mt Albert Rd, Private Bag 92 169,
 Auckland, New Zealand
EKassardjian@hortresearch.co.nz
 SOURCE: Phytotherapie (Paris), (JUN 2006) Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 87-92.
 ISSN: 1624-8597.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: French
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Oct 2006
 Last Updated on STN: 18 Oct 2006

TI Kiwifruit, your health partner.
 Original Title: Le kiwi, votre partenaire sante.

AB The kiwifruit is, by definition, a berry: it has a large number of seeds
 embedded in fleshy, edible tissue. The Latin name of kiwifruit is

Actinidia and there are two main species of **Actinidia** that are commercially important: **Actinidia chinensis** and **Actinidia deliciosa**. **Kiwifruit** are not only enjoyable to eat. They are exceptionally good sources of vitamin C and they are also excellent sources. . . . most effective laxative. There is very little, if any, loss of nutritional quality during storage. However, the risks from the allergic response to **kiwifruit** should not be underestimated.

IT . Foods; Pharmacognosy (Pharmacology)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
vitamin E: nutrient; vitamin C: nutrient; vitamin K: nutrient; folate: nutrient; potassium: nutrient; **actinidia extract**: laxative/cathartic-drug

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
nutritional quality; **kiwi**: fruit

ORGN Classifier
Actinidiaceae 25525
Super Taxa
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
Organism Name
kiwifruit (common) [**Actinidia chinensis** (species)]:
tropical/subtropical fruit crop, allergen
Taxa Notes
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson
Full Text
Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:308763 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 017VI
TITLE: A multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of the effectiveness of **kiwi** fruit **extract** in adults with atopic **dermatitis** of moderate severity
AUTHOR: Mraz S (Reprint); Miller B; Bucko A; Tschen E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Solano Dermatol Associates, Vallejo, CA USA; Solano Clin Res, Vallejo, CA USA; Oregon Med Res, Portland, OR USA; Acad Dermatol Associates, Albuquerque, NM USA
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DERMATOLOGY, (MAR 2006) Vol. 54, No. 3, Supp. [S], pp. AB3-AB3.
ISSN: 0190-9622.
PUBLISHER: MOSBY, INC, 11830 WESTLINE INDUSTRIAL DR, ST LOUIS, MO 63146-3318 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 0
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Apr 2006
Last Updated on STN: 4 Apr 2006

TI A multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of the effectiveness of **kiwi** fruit **extract** in adults with atopic **dermatitis** of moderate severity

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005596312 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16275390
TITLE: Control of IgE and selective T(H)1 and T(H)2 cytokines by PG102 isolated from **Actinidia arguta**.
AUTHOR: Park Eun-Jin; Kim Bongcheol; Eo Haekwan; Park Kyungcheol; Kim Yeonran; Lee Hwa Jun; Son Miwon; Chang Yoon-Seok; Cho Sang-Heon; Kim Sunyoung; Jin Mirim
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Biological Sciences and Institute of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Seoul National University, Korea.
SOURCE: The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (2005 Nov) Vol. 116, No. 5, pp. 1151-7.
Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Nov 2005

Last Updated on STN: 18 Dec 2005

Entered Medline: 12 Dec 2005

- TI Control of IgE and selective T(H)1 and T(H)2 cytokines by PG102 isolated from *Actinidia arguta*.
- AB BACKGROUND: Various allergic responses are thought to result from the unbalanced development of T(H)1 and T(H)2 pathways and, subsequently, the overproduction of IgE. Therefore the modulation of T(H)1 and T(H)2 responses is a rational strategy for the treatment of allergic diseases. OBJECTIVE: The present study was performed to investigate the immune-modulating activities of PG102 preparations from *Actinidia arguta* in ovalbumin-sensitized murine models. METHODS: Two preparations from *A. arguta*, PG102T and PG102E, were chosen for animal experimentation on. . . transcription factor and nuclear factor of activated T cells c2. CONCLUSION: PG102T and PG102E have great potential as orally active immune modulators for the therapy of various allergic diseases.
- CT Check Tags: Female
*Actinidia: CH, chemistry
Administration, Oral
Animals
B-Lymphocytes: DE, drug effects
Cell Line, Tumor
Cytokines: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
*Cytokines: ME, metabolism
. blood
*Immunoglobulin E: ME, metabolism
Immunoglobulin Isotypes: BL, blood
Lipopolysaccharides: PD, pharmacology
Mice
Mice, Inbred BALB C
Ovalbumin: IM, immunology
Plant Extracts: AD, administration & dosage
*Plant Extracts: PD, pharmacology
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Spleen: CY, cytology
Spleen: ME, metabolism
T-Lymphocytes: DE, drug effects
Th1 Cells: DE, . . .
- CN 0 (Cytokines); 0 (Immunoglobulin Isotypes); 0 (Lipopolysaccharides); 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (Transcription Factors)

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

- ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005321814 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15970977
TITLE: [Prevalence of latex hypersensitivity in operating room workers of the University of Chile Clinical Hospital]. Prevalencia de sensibilizacion a latex en personal de pabellones quirurgicos del Hospital Clinico de la Universidad de Chile.
AUTHOR: Guzman M Antonieta; Arancibia Virginia; Salinas Jessica; Rodas Claudia; Roa Johanna; Villegas Rodrigo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centro de Alergias, Seccion Inmunologia, Hospital Clinico, Universidad de Chile, Santiago..
mguzman@redclinicauchile.cl
SOURCE: Revista medica de Chile, (2005 May) Vol. 133, No. 5, pp. 535-40. Electronic Publication: 2005-06-17.
Journal code: 0404312. ISSN: 0034-9887.
PUB. COUNTRY: Chile
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Spanish
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200603
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Jun 2005
Last Updated on STN: 28 Mar 2006
Entered Medline: 27 Mar 2006
- AB BACKGROUND: Health care workers (HCW) are a high risk group for developing natural rubber latex (NRL) hypersensitivity and allergy. Some studies showed a correlation between time and frequency of exposure to NRL gloves and hypersensitivity, but a recent meta-analysis showed no clear evidences for such assumption. AIM: To determine the prevalence of NRL hypersensitivity and allergy in a group of HCW at the University of Chile Clinical Hospital. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Ninety five HCW (aged

37+/-10 years, 59 females) were interviewed about time of exposure, atopic diseases and latex-related allergy symptoms. Different NRL extracts and seven NRL gloves brands were tested by the prick test method. RESULTS: Twenty four workers (25%, 95% CI = . . . were found in the sensitized group. In the workplace, six and two non sensitized subjects had respiratory symptoms or contact urticaria, respectively. Sensitivity to bananas, avocados, kiwi and chestnut was not significantly more common among latex sensitive individuals. No differences between sensitized and non sensitized subjects were. . .

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005646994 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16328735
TITLE: Kiwellin, a novel protein from kiwi fruit. Purification, biochemical characterization and identification as an allergen*.
AUTHOR: Tamburrini Maurizio; Cerasuolo Ivana; Carratore Vito; Stanziola Anna Agnese; Zofra Sergio; Romano Luigi; Camardella Laura; Ciardiello M Antonietta
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Protein Biochemistry, C.N.R., Via Pietro Castellino 111, I-80131, Napoli, Italy..
SOURCE: m.tamburrini@ibp.cnr.it
The protein journal, (2005 Nov) Vol. 24, No. 7-8, pp. 423-9.
Journal code: 101212092. ISSN: 1572-3887.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: SWISSPROT-P84527
ENTRY MONTH: 200602
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Dec 2005
Last Updated on STN: 8 Feb 2006
Entered Medline: 7 Feb 2006

TI Kiwellin, a novel protein from kiwi fruit. Purification, biochemical characterization and identification as an allergen*.
AB Kiwellin is a novel protein of 28 kDa isolated from kiwi (*Actinidia chinensis*) fruit. It is one of the three most abundant proteins present in the edible part of this fruit. Kiwellin. . . sequence revealed high identity with that previously reported for a 28 kDa protein described as one of the most important kiwi allergens. This observation prompted us to fully characterize this protein. The complete primary structure, elucidated by direct sequencing, indicated that. . . is a cysteine-rich protein. Serological tests and Western Blotting analysis showed that kiwellin is specifically recognized by IgE of patients allergic to kiwi fruit.

CT *Actinidia
Actinidia: CH, chemistry
Actinidia: GE, genetics
Actinidia: IM, immunology
*Allergens
Allergens: CH, chemistry
Allergens: GE, genetics
Allergens: IM, immunology
Allergens: IP, isolation & purification
Amino Acid. . . Plant: ME, metabolism
*Fruit
Fruit: CH, chemistry
Fruit: IM, immunology
Humans
Immunoglobulin E: IM, immunology
Molecular Sequence Data
Molecular Weight
Plant Extracts: CH, chemistry
Plant Extracts: IM, immunology
*Plant Proteins
Plant Proteins: CH, chemistry
Plant Proteins: GE, genetics
Plant Proteins: IM, immunology
Plant Proteins: . . .

CN 0 (Allergens); 0 (Antigens, Plant); 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (Plant

Proteins); 0 (kiwellin protein, *Actinidia chinensis*)

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on
Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:389760 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200510176679
TITLE: Allergenic potency of kiwi fruit during fruit development.
AUTHOR(S): Gavrovic-Jankulovic, Marija; Polovic, Natalija; Prsic,
Sladjana; Jankov, Ratko M.; Atanaskovic-Markovic, Marina;
Vuckovic, Olga; Velickovic, Tanja Cirkovic [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Belgrade, Fac Chem, Dept Biochem, Studentski Trg 16,
Belgrade, Yugoslavia
tcirkov@chem.bg.ac.yu
SOURCE: Food and Agricultural Immunology, (JUN 2005) Vol. 16, No.
2, pp. 117-128.
ISSN: 0954-0105.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Sep 2005
Last Updated on STN: 28 Sep 2005

TI Allergenic potency of kiwi fruit during fruit development.
AB Food allergies, including kiwi fruit allergy, have been the subject of
extensive research in the last few years. The aim of this study was to
examine a possible relationship between the developmental stage of kiwi
fruit and its allergenic potency. The protein and allergen patterns of
kiwi fruit extracts in September, October, November and December fruit
in the period from 2000-2002 were analysed. One of the factors that may
contribute to the difficulties in proposing well-defined and standardized
fruit extracts should also be the time of fruit harvesting. In this
particular case, when the kiwi fruit was edible throughout November and
December, we showed discrepancies in allergen content and potencies both
in qualitative and quantitative terms. Two major allergens of kiwi
fruit, Act c 1 and Act c 2, mainly accounted for the highest allergenic
potential of November kiwi extract in vivo and in vitro. Not only the
content of major allergens, but also the ratio of different proteins and
. . . the same allergen (Act c 2) change with fruit ripening. These
findings should be taken into account during preparation of extracts for
allergy diagnosis.

IT Major Concepts
Foods; Allergy (Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical
Sciences); Reproductive System (Reproduction); Horticulture
(Agriculture)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
fruit: reproductive system

IT Diseases
food allergy: immune system disease, etiology, diagnosis
Food Hypersensitivity (MeSH)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
protein; allergen: allergen

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
fruit development; kiwi fruit: fruit

ORGN Classifier
Actinidiaceae 25525

Super Taxa
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae

Organism Name
Actinidia deliciosa (species) [kiwi fruit (common)]:
tropical/subtropical fruit crop

Taxa Notes
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215

Super Taxa
Primates; . . .

=> d 15 ibib kwic 40-80

L5 ANSWER 40 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001029032 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11053915
 TITLE: Contact **urticaria** from latex in healthcare workers.
 AUTHOR: Valsecchi R; Leghissa P; Cortinovis R; Cologni L; Pomesano A
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Bergamo General Hospital, Bergamo, Italy.
 SOURCE: Dermatology (Basel, Switzerland), (2000) Vol. 201, No. 2, pp. 127-31.
 Journal code: 9203244. ISSN: 1018-8665.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200011
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Mar 2001
 Last Updated on STN: 22 Mar 2001
 Entered Medline: 21 Nov 2000

TI Contact **urticaria** from latex in healthcare workers.
 AB BACKGROUND: Latex **allergy** is an important medical problem for an increasing number of patients. It has been documented as causing immediate hypersensitivity reactions ranging from mild **urticaria** to life-threatening **anaphylaxis** after cutaneous, mucosal or visceral exposure. Recent studies in northern Europe and the USA suggest that between 2.8 and 16.9% of healthcare workers are affected by latex hypersensitivity type I reactions. OBJECTIVES: To test the prevalence of contact **urticaria** from latex gloves in a group of healthcare workers, to examine the factors associated with latex **allergy** and to evaluate some diagnostic methods used in latex **allergy**. METHODS: A total of 929 employees of the surgical units who used latex gloves on a regular basis, at least . . . a day, were invited to participate in this study including administration of a questionnaire, a prick test with a commercial **extract** of latex, a prick test with latex glove eluate, a use test, RAST and an immunoblotting system; moreover, a prick test with a group of common inhalant allergens and a prick-by-prick test with fresh fruit (banana, **kiwi**, avocado, chestnut) were employed. RESULTS: Of the 929 staff sent questionnaires, 313 (33.5%) replied; of those who responded, 118 gave. . . hands. Among these 118 workers, 16 refused skin testing and examination of blood, so 102 subjects were studied for latex **allergy**; 21/118 (17.8%) healthcare workers were found to be latex **allergic**. Eighty-one staff members gave a history of hand problems worsened by wearing gloves but were not latex **allergic** on testing. Those healthcare workers who completed the questionnaire and answered negatively (195/313) were not tested for latex **allergy**. Prick tests with the commercial solution were positive in 11 of the 21 subjects studied; prick tests with the eluate. . . hands were present in a high percentage of the workers. CONCLUSION: In this study of healthcare personnel, we found that **allergic** contact **urticaria** from latex was present in 21 workers of the 313 (6.7%) who responded to the questionnaire and of the 102 (20.5%) who were tested for latex **allergy**. Atopy and irritant contact eczema of the hands were frequent in these subjects. Skin prick testing with latex glove eluate. . . particularly immunoblotting, and are biologically more relevant; skin testing with glove eluate must be preferred to testing with a commercial **extract**.
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CT Check Tags: Female; Male
 Adult
 Dermatitis, Contact: ET, etiology
 *Dermatitis, Occupational: ET, etiology
 Gloves, Surgical: AE, adverse effects
 *Health Personnel
 Humans
 *Latex: AE, adverse effects
 *Latex Hypersensitivity: ET, etiology
 Middle Aged
 Questionnaires
 Skin Tests
 *Urticaria: CI, chemically induced

L5 ANSWER 41 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000318497 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10859466

TITLE: Lipid transfer protein: a pan-allergen in plant-derived foods that is highly resistant to pepsin digestion.
 AUTHOR: Asero R; Mistrello G; Roncarolo D; de Vries S C; Gautier M F; Ciurana C L; Verbeek E; Mohammadi T; Knul-Brettlova V; Akkerdaas J H; Bulder I; Aalberse R C; van Ree R
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Ambulatorio di Allergologia, Ospedale Caduti Bollatesi, Bollate, Italy.
 SOURCE: International archives of allergy and immunology, (2000 May) Vol. 122, No. 1, pp. 20-32.
 Journal code: 9211652. ISSN: 1018-2438.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200007
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Aug 2000
 Entered Medline: 26 Jul 2000

AB and to study the role of protein stability in allergenicity.
 METHODS: Thirty-eight patients with a positive SPT to Rosaceae fruit **extracts** enriched for LTP were characterized by interview and SPT. To investigate IgE cross-reactivity between Rosaceae and non-Rosaceae LTPs, RAST and RAST inhibition as well as ELISA and ELISA inhibition were performed, using whole food **extracts** and purified LTPs. Both purified natural LTPs (peach, carrot and broccoli) and Pichia pastoris recombinant LTPs (carrot and wheat) were. . . foods, including Gramineae (cereals), Leguminosae (peanut), Juglandaceae (walnut), Anacardiaceae (pistachio), Brassicaceae (broccoli), Umbelliferae (carrot, celery), Solanaceae (tomato), Cucurbitaceae (melon), and Actinidiaceae (kiwi). Binding and inhibition studies with purified natural and recombinant LTPs confirmed their role in this cross-reactivity. Many of these cross-reactivities were accompanied by clinical food allergy, frequently including systemic reactions. Antibody binding to LTP was shown to be resistant to pepsin treatment of whole **extract** or purified LTP.
 CONCLUSION: LTP is a pan-allergen with a degree of cross-reactivity comparable to profilin. Due to its extreme. . .

L5 ANSWER 42 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on
Full Text
 STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:59238 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000059238
 TITLE: Chemical toxicity of some **actinides** and lanthanides towards alveolar macrophages: An in vitro study.
 AUTHOR(S): Lizon, C. [Reprint author]; Fritsch, P.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: CEA/DSV/DRR/SRCA/LRT, 91680, Bruyeres le Chatel, France
 SOURCE: International Journal of Radiation Biology, (Nov., 1999) Vol. 75, No. 11, pp. 1459-1471. print.
 CODEN: IJRBE7. ISSN: 0955-3002.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Feb 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 3 Jan 2002

TI Chemical toxicity of some **actinides** and lanthanides towards alveolar macrophages: An in vitro study.
 AB Purpose: To compare the toxicity of lanthanides (cerium, gadolinium) with **actinides** (thorium, neptunium, uranium) added in soluble form to rat alveolar macrophage cultures. Materials and methods: The metals were added 1 day after seeding alveolar macrophages **extracted** by pulmonary lavage, and the metal toxicity was scored 3 days later. Cell death was measured after vital staining to. . . experiments, it was hypothesized that soluble compounds were mainly involved in lanthanide toxicity, whereas insoluble forms were mainly involved in **actinide** toxicity.
 Conclusion: This study demonstrates that the toxicity of neptunium and uranium was concomitant with the presence of insoluble forms.
 IT Major Concepts
 Radiation Biology; Toxicology
 IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 alveolar macrophages: blood and lymphatics, **immune system**
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 cerium: lanthanide, toxicity; gadolinium: lanthanide, toxicity;
 neptunium: **actinide**, toxicity; thorium: **actinide**, toxicity;

uranium: actinide, toxicity

L5 ANSWER 43 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson

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Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:86771 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 278RV

TITLE: **Allergy** to date fruits: characterization of antigens and allergens of fruits of the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.)

AUTHOR: Kwaasi A A A (Reprint); Harfi H A; Parhar R S; Al-Sedairy S T; Collison K S; Panzani R C; Al-Mohanna F A

CORPORATE SOURCE: King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Dept Biol & Med Res, MBC-03, POB 3354, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia (Reprint); King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Dept Biol & Med Res, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia; King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Dept Med, Paediat Sect Allergy & Clin Immunol, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Lab Rech, Marseille, France

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Saudi Arabia; France

SOURCE: ALLERGY, (DEC 1999) Vol. 54, No. 12, pp. 1270-1277.

ISSN: 0105-4538.

PUBLISHER: MUNKSGAARD INT PUBL LTD, 35 NORRE SOGADE, PO BOX 2148, DK-1016 COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 33

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2000

Last Updated on STN: 2000

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

TI **Allergy** to date fruits: characterization of antigens and allergens of fruits of the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.)

AB . . . indicated that dates are allergenic. This study aimed to investigate the antigenic and allergenic potential of date fruits.

Methods: Date-fruit **extracts** from eight cultivars were evaluated in skin prick tests (SPT) in an atopic population, used to produce antisera, analyzed by . . . by ELISA and RAST, and in anti-IgE immunoblot experiments.

Results: About 13% of patients were SPT-positive for at least two **extracts**. SDS-PAGE of whole **extracts** revealed 15-18 protein bands of 6.5->100 kDa, and Sephacryl S-200 fractions gave distinct peptide bands, RAST and anti-IgE ELISA gave a range of positive results, which could be abrogated when sera were preabsorbed with fruit **extracts**. IgE immunoblots of different **extracts** with pooled positive sera revealed different anti-IgE-binding immunoprints. All the positive sera from fruit-allergic and pollen-allergic individuals bound strongly to two anti-IgE reactive bands of 6.5 to 12-14 kDa and 28-33 kDa, respectively, and about 50% . . . to a 54-58-kDa band,

Conclusions: These results strongly indicate that

- 1) date-palm fruit is a potent allergen
- 2) sera from fruit-allergic as well as pollen-allergic patients recognize common fruit-specific epitopes
- 3) there is heterogeneity in patient responses to the different **extracts**.

ST Author Keywords: **allergy**; dates; fruit-specific epitopes; IgE; palm; *Phoenix dactylifera* L.

STP KeyWords Plus (R): CROSS-REACTIVITY; KIWI-FRUIT; POLLEN; IGE; IDENTIFICATION; PREVALENCE; COMPONENTS

L5 ANSWER 44 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson

Full Text

Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:736137 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 241EP

TITLE: **Pollen allergy** in peach-allergic patients: Sensitization and cross-reactivity to taxonomically unrelated pollens

AUTHOR: Cuesta-Herranz J (Reprint); Lazaro M; Martinez A; Figueredo E; Palacios R; de-Las-Heras M; Martinez J

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Autonoma Madrid, Fundacion Jimenex Diaz, Dept Allergy, Servicio Alergia, C Reyes Catolicos 2, Madrid 28040, Spain (Reprint); Bial Aristegui, Dept Res & Dev,

Bilbao, Spain; Univ Autonoma Madrid, Fundacion Jimenex
Diaz, Dept Allergy, Servicio Alergia, Madrid 28040, Spain

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Spain
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF ALLERGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY, (SEP 1999)
Vol. 104, No. 3, Part 1, pp. 688-694.
ISSN: 0091-6749.

PUBLISHER: MOSBY, INC, 11830 WESTLINE INDUSTRIAL DR, ST LOUIS, MO
63146-3318 USA.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 35
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1999
Last Updated on STN: 1999

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

TI Pollen allergy in peach-allergic patients: Sensitization and
cross-reactivity to taxonomically unrelated pollens

AB Background: Fruit allergy has been attributed to cross-reactive IgE
to pollens and has been associated with a particular pollen sensitization.
Objective: The aim of the study was to evaluate sensitization to
several taxonomically unrelated pollens in peach- and pollen-allergic
patients and to study cross-reactivity between them.
Methods: One hundred sixty-five patients were evaluated: 70 peach-
allergic patients together with 95 pollen-allergic patients (control
group). Pollen skin tests in duplicate were performed to 5 grasses, 8
trees, and 7 weeds, Cross-reactivity between. . . were also carried out
after preadsorption of the sera with purified natural profilin.
Results: The skin test results revealed that peach-allergic patients
frequently reacted to most pollens-grasses, weeds, and trees-even when
some of these are not found in our geographic area. . . . There was a
statistically significant increase in sensitization frequency to most
trees and weeds, with a statistically higher occurrence of asthma (odds
ratio 2.98, 95% confidence interval 1.46-6.09). Inhibition test results
provided evidence that taxonomically unrelated grasses, weeds, and trees
produced various and substantial degrees of inhibition in specific IgE to
peach and that the peach extract elicited strong inhibitions to those
pollens. Profilin was found to be a relevant cross-reactive antigen in
these patients.
Conclusion: The results of this study provide evidence that peach
allergy is linked to sensitization to several taxonomically unrelated
pollens. This is attributable to the ubiquitous nature of the IgE
binding.

ST Author Keywords: fruit allergy; peach; allergy; food pollen;
cross-reactivity; profilin; carbohydrate determinants

STP KeyWords Plus (R): BIRCH-POLLEN; SUNFLOWER POLLEN; KIWI-FRUIT;
IDENTIFICATION; PROFILIN; SENSITIVITY; POLLINOSIS; MELON; APPLE; IGE

L5 ANSWER 45 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999414173 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10482846
TITLE: Cross-reactions in the latex-fruit syndrome: A relevant
role of chitinases but not of complex asparagine-linked
glycans.

AUTHOR: Diaz-Perales A; Collada C; Blanco C; Sanchez-Monge R;
Carrillo T; Aragoncillo C; Salcedo G

CORPORATE SOURCE: Unidad de Bioquímica, Departamento de Biotecnología, E.T.S.
Ingenieros Agrónomos, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid, Spain.

SOURCE: The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (1999 Sep)
Vol. 104, No. 3 Pt 1, pp. 681-7.
Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Jan 2000
Last Updated on STN: 11 Jan 2000
Entered Medline: 27 Oct 1999

AB . . . banana. OBJECTIVE: We sought to evaluate the potential role of
chitinases and complex glycans as cross-reactive determinants linked to
latex-food allergy. METHODS: Extracts from 20 different plant foods
and from latex were obtained. These preparations were immunodetected with

anticomplex glycans and antichitinase sera raised in rabbits, as well as with sera from patients with latex-fruit **allergy** and sera from patients **allergic** to latex without food **allergy**. Immunoblot inhibition assays were carried out by using a purified class I chitinase from avocado or latex **extract** as inhibitors. RESULTS: Reactive proteins of approximately 30 to 45 kd (putative class I chitinases) were recognized by both specific polyclonal antibodies to chitinases and sera from patients with latex-fruit **allergy** in chestnut, cherimoya, passion fruit, **kiwi**, papaya, mango, tomato, and flour wheat **extracts**. Prs a 1, the major allergen and class I chitinase from avocado, and the latex **extract** strongly or fully inhibited IgE binding by these components when tested in immunoblot inhibition assays. Additional bands of 16 to. . . the antichitinase serum but not with the patients' pooled sera. The putative 30- to 45-kd chitinases present in different food **extracts** did not react with a pool of sera from subjects **allergic** to latex but not to fruit. Very different immunodetection patterns were produced with the anticomplex glycan serum and the sera from **allergic** patients. CONCLUSIONS: Putative class I chitinases seem to be relevant cross-reactive components in foods associated with the latex-fruit syndrome, but do not play a specific role in **allergy** to latex but not to fruit. Cross-reactive carbohydrate determinants are not important structures in the context of latex-fruit cross-sensitization.

CT . . . *Food Hypersensitivity: IM, immunology

Fruit: AE, adverse effects

*Fruit: IM, immunology

Humans

Latex Hypersensitivity: BL, blood

*Latex Hypersensitivity: IM, immunology

Plant **Extracts**: AN, analysis

Polysaccharides: CH, chemistry

*Polysaccharides: IM, immunology

Rabbits

Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Syndrome

CN 0 (Plant **Extracts**); 0 (Polysaccharides); EC 3.2.1.14 (Chitinase)

L5 ANSWER 46 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:278683 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900278683

TITLE: Antigen-specific sulphidoleukotriene production in patients with **allergy** to latex.

AUTHOR(S): Sanchez, G.; Vila, L.; Sanz, Maria L. [Reprint author]; Dieguez, I.; Oehling, A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Allergology and Clinical Immunology, University Clinic, Faculty of Medicine, University of Navarra, E-31080, Pamplona, Spain

SOURCE: Allergologie, (Feb., 1999) Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 139-143. print.

CODEN: ALLRDI. ISSN: 0344-5062.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jul 1999

Last Updated on STN: 28 Jul 1999

TI Antigen-specific sulphidoleukotriene production in patients with **allergy** to latex.

AB. . . 10.7%) among health care population working with clinical equipment. Cross-reactivity of this allergen with some kind of fruits (banana, chestnut, **kiwi**, etc.) has been proven. In this work, the antigen-specific in vitro sulphidoleukotriene in patients with **allergy** to latex is studied. Ten patients with **allergy** to latex were selected. Eight pollen **allergic** patients were included as atopic controls, and 12 subjects with no pathology as healthy controls. We used two latex **extracts**, one prepared in our laboratory (by means of PBS **extraction**) and another one supplied by Ifidesa-Aristegui (Bilbao, Spain). We found no significant between both **extracts** regarding their behaviour in skin tests (intradermal and prick), and antigen-dependent sulphidoleukotriene (sLT) production (CAST). The group of patients with **allergy** to latex showed an antigen-specific sulphidoleukotriene production significantly higher than the healthy controls (p < 0.0001) and pollen-**allergic** controls (P < 0.0001). The differences observed regarding

antigen-specific histamine release between patients and both control groups were also significant. . . . found in antigen-specific sLT production and antigen-specific histamine release between the group of healthy controls and the group of pollen allergic controls ($p < 0.05$). A positive and significant correlation was observed ($r = 0.84$, $p < 0.001$) between antigen-specific sLT. . . . < 0.001). Through the results obtained, we consider that antigen-specific sLT determination is a useful technique for the diagnosis of allergy to latex.

IT Major Concepts
 Allergy (Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)

IT Diseases
 atopy: immune system disease
 Hypersensitivity (MeSH)

IT Diseases
 latex allergy: immune system disease
 Latex Hypersensitivity (MeSH)

IT Diseases
 pollen allergy: immune system disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 antigen-specific sulphidoleukotriene: production; IgE [immunoglobulin E]

L5 ANSWER 47 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson
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 Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:133806 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 164BU

TITLE: Risk factors for inter allergy in subjects affected with spina bifida

AUTHOR: Bernardini R (Reprint); Novembre E; Veltroni M; Cianferoni A; Mercurella A; Danti D A; Vierucci A

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Florence, Ctr Allergol Clin Pediat 3, Azienda Meyer, Via Luca Giordano 13, I-50132 Florence, Italy (Reprint); Univ Florence, Ctr Allergol Clin Pediat 3, Azienda Meyer, I-50132 Florence, Italy; Osped Gen, Dipartimento Chirurg Pediat, Vicenza, Italy; Azienda Meyer, Dipartimento Chirurg Pediat, Florence, Italy

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Italy

SOURCE: RIVISTA ITALIANA DI PEDIATRIA-ITALIAN JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, (OCT 1998) Vol. 24, No. 5, pp. 981-986. ISSN: 0390-671X.

PUBLISHER: PACINI EDITORE, VIA DELLA GHERARDESCA-ZONA INDUSTRIALE OSPEDALETTO, 56121 PISA, ITALY.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

LANGUAGE: Italian

REFERENCE COUNT: 25

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 1999
 ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

TI Risk factors for inter allergy in subjects affected with spina bifida

AB Objectives: this study was carried out to determine risk factors for latex allergy in patients affected with spina bifida (SB).
 Methods: fifty-nine consecutive subjects affected with SE, besides answering a questionnaire, underwent a . . . of total serum IgE (PRIST), SPTs to common aero and food allergens, skin tests (prick + prick) with fresh foods (kiwi, pear, orange, almond, pineapple, apple, tomato, banana), and RAST to the same foods which were tested by a prick + . . . Sixteen patients (27%) presented elevated serum IgE levels and 18 (30%) had one or more positive SPT with the commercial extracts of aero and/or food allergens. Tomato, kiwi and pear were the most common skin test (prick + prick) positive foods while tomato, orange and banana were the . . . to aero allergens, one or more positive prick + prick to fresh foods, a positive prick + prick to tomato, kiwi, pear and orange, a positive RAST to ananas and the presence of a more elevated number of operations were significantly ($p < 0.05$) associated with latex allergy.

ST Author Keywords: spina bifida; latex; risk factors; allergy

STP KeyWords Plus (R): LATEX ALLERGY; CHILDREN; HYPERSENSITIVITY; PREVALENCE; FREQUENCY; FEATURES

L5 ANSWER 48 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999012203 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9796111
 TITLE: Food and food additives hypersensitivity in adult **asthmatics**. II. Oral **allergy** syndrome in adult **asthmatic** with or without Japanese cedar hay fever.
 AUTHOR: Arai Y; Ogawa C; Ohtomo M; Sano Y; Ito K
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Allergy and Respiratory Medicine, Doai Memorial Hospital.
 SOURCE: Arerugi = [Allergy], (1998 Aug) Vol. 47, No. 8, pp. 715-9. Journal code: 0241212. ISSN: 0021-4884.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199812
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jan 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 2 Jul 2001
 Entered Medline: 22 Dec 1998

TI Food and food additives hypersensitivity in adult **asthmatics**. II. Oral **allergy** syndrome in adult **asthmatic** with or without Japanese cedar hay fever.

AB OBJECTS: The aim of this study was to investigate whether oral **allergy** syndrome (OAS) in Japan has a particular association with Japanese cedar (JC) hay fever and which kinds of food allergen cause OAS. SUBJECTS AND METHOD: The questionnaire was answered by 463 adult **asthmatics**. Each patient was submitted to skin scratch tests with fresh foods and commercial food **extracts**. RESULTS: Of the 463 patients 45 (9.7%) were diagnosed as OAS. The foods, which most often provoked a reaction, were in order of frequency, melon, **kiwi**, crab and shrimp. The prevalence of OAS was higher in patients with JC hay fever than without JC hay fever..

CT Check Tags: Female; Male
 Adult
 Aged
 Aged, 80 and over
 Allergens
 Animals
 *Asthma: CO, complications
 Brachyura
 Decapoda (Crustacea)
 English Abstract
 *Food Hypersensitivity: CO, complications
 Fruit
 Humans
 Japan
 Middle Aged
 Questionnaires
 *Rhinitis, Allergic, Seasonal: CO, complications
 Trees

L5 ANSWER 49 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999152832 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10028478
 TITLE: Further characterization of IgE-binding antigens in **kiwi**, with particular emphasis on glycoprotein allergens.
 AUTHOR: Fahlbusch B; Rudeschko O; Schumann C; Steurich F; Henzgen M; Schlenvoigt G; Jager L
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Clinical Immunology, Friedrich-Schiller-University, Jena, Germany.
 SOURCE: Journal of investigational allergology & clinical immunology : official organ of the International Association of Asthmology (INTERASMA) and Sociedad Latinoamericana de Alergia e Inmunologia, (1998 Nov-Dec) Vol. 8, No. 6, pp. 325-32. Journal code: 9107858. ISSN: 1018-9068.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199906
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jul 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 18 Dec 2002

Entered Medline: 25 Jun 1999

TI Further characterization of IgE-binding antigens in kiwi, with particular emphasis on glycoprotein allergens.

AB Fruit allergy is frequently associated with birch pollinosis. The aim of this study was to investigate which kiwi allergens were involved in subjects allergic to fruit alone and in patients allergic to both fruit and birch pollen. Sera of nine patients (five with both kiwi and birch pollen allergy and four with isolated kiwi allergy) were studied by immunoblot of kiwi extract. Eight of the nine sera reacted with the 30 kDa protein. Furthermore, IgE-binding proteins were seen at approximately 23 kDa, . . . kDa and 80 kDa (four sera), and > 80 kDa (two sera). One serum showed no IgE binding to any kiwi allergen. The 30 kDa is the major allergen in kiwi and was purified by anion-exchange chromatography and characterized by isoelectrofocusing and amino acid sequencing. The comparison of its partial amino acid sequence with data from the Swiss Protein Bank revealed that this protein is actinidine. The carbohydrate structures in kiwi and birch pollen extracts were investigated with seven lectins. On kiwi blot, Aleuria aurantia agglutinin showed strong reactivity (indicating fucose residues) to the components of 35 to 92 kDa, while concanavalin. . . The presence of IgE against carbohydrate structures was determined by means of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) after periodate treatment of kiwi extract. The IgE binding was reduced by periodate treatment of kiwi coated microtiter plates, but not by sera reacting exclusively with the 30 kDa protein. Furthermore, selected sera were treated with proteinase K-digested kiwi and birch pollen extracts as the sources of crossreactive carbohydrate determinants. In accordance with the results of sodium periodate treatment, significant levels of anti-cross-reactive carbohydrate determinant IgE were found in sera from patients allergic to both kiwi and birch pollen. Our results show that the major allergen for kiwi allergy is the 30 kDa protein and additionally that the cross-reaction between kiwi and birch pollen allergy is mainly due to carbohydrate moieties.

CT . . . chemistry

- *Glycoproteins: IM, immunology
- Humans
- Immunoblotting
- *Immunoglobulin E: IM, immunology
- Immunoglobulin E: ME, metabolism
- Lectins: ME, metabolism
- Molecular Sequence Data
- Plant Extracts: CH, chemistry
- Plant Extracts: IM, immunology
- Plant Lectins
- Pollen: CH, chemistry
- Pollen: IM, immunology
- Trees

CN 0 (Allergens); 0 (Carbohydrates); 0 (Glycoproteins); 0 (Lectins); 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (Plant Lectins)

L5 ANSWER 50 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:181059 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800181059

TITLE: Determination and characterization of cross-reacting allergens in latex, avocado, banana, and kiwi fruit.

AUTHOR(S): Moeller, M.; Kayma, M.; Vieluf, D.; Paschke, A.; Steinhart, H. [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Hamburg, Inst. Biochem. Food Chem., Dep. Food Chem., Grindelallee 117, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany

SOURCE: Allergy (Copenhagen); (March, 1998) Vol. 53, No. 3, pp. 289-296. print.

CODEN: LLRGDY. ISSN: 0105-4538.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Apr 1998

Last Updated on STN: 20 Apr 1998

TI Determination and characterization of cross-reacting allergens in latex, avocado, banana, and kiwi fruit.

AB Sera of 11 patients were used to characterize allergens in kiwi fruit, latex, avocado, and banana by SDS-PAGE/immunoblotting and to determine

cross-reactions between these allergen **extracts** in EAST inhibition and immunoblot inhibition. By SDS-PAGE/immunoblotting, allergens with apparent molecular weights of 21, 38, 40, and 42 kDa were visualized in latex **extract**. In avocado **extract**, IgE-binding components of 27, 43, 52, 58, 65, 75, and 88 kDa were to be seen, whereas, in banana **extract**, a 40-kDa protein showed strong IgE binding. Furthermore, allergens of 52, 58, 88, and 94 kDa were detected in the **extract** of banana. Cross-reactions between these allergen **extracts** were determined by EAST inhibition. Immunoblot inhibition demonstrated that almost all IgE-reactive bands in nitrocellulose blotted latex, avocado, and banana **extracts** and two components of 43 and 67 kDa in kiwi fruit shared common IgE epitopes.

IT Major Concepts
 Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)
 IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 serum: blood and lymphatics
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 ORGN Classifier
 Actinidiaceae 25525
 Super Taxa
 Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
 Organism Name
 Kiwi
 Taxa Notes
 Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants
 ORGN Classifier
 Hominidae 86215
 Super Taxa
 Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
 Organism.

L5 ANSWER 51 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998194168 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9532974
 TITLE: Latex **allergy** in operating room nurses.
 AUTHOR: Mace S R; Sussman G L; Liss G; Stark D F; Beezhold D; Thompson R; Kelly K
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
 SOURCE: Annals of allergy, asthma & immunology : official publication of the American College of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology, (1998 Mar) Vol. 80, No. 3, pp. 252-6. Journal code: 9503580. ISSN: 1081-1206.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199804
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Apr 1998
 Last Updated on STN: 22 Apr 1998
 Entered Medline: 16 Apr 1998

TI Latex **allergy** in operating room nurses.
 AB OBJECTIVE: To determine the prevalence of **allergy** to natural rubber latex and potential crossreacting foods in operating room nurses. METHOD: Two hundred forty-seven operating room nurses completed a latex **allergy** questionnaire. They were questioned about symptoms of latex reactivity and about other allergies particularly to foods that may crossreact with latex. Informed consent was obtained and skin prick testing was performed with natural rubber latex and five latex **extracts** representing low (0.08 to 0.25 microgram/mL) and high (18 to 106 micrograms/mL) natural rubber latex protein gloves. Skin prick tests were done with four potentially crossreacting foods (banana, avocado, kiwi, and potato), saline, and histamine controls. RESULTS: One hundred thirty-five (54.7%) nurses described **allergic** symptoms they attributed to latex exposure. Of these 12 (4.9%) tested positive to latex **extracts** alone, 12 (4.9%) tested positive to food **extracts** alone, and 5 (2.0%) tested positive to both latex and crossreactive foods. Three of the 17 (17.6%) nurses testing positive. . . skin test-positive patients with a 70.6% sensitivity. CONCLUSION: Of the nurses tested, 6.9% had positive skin prick tests to latex **extracts**; 17.6% of these were asymptomatic and 29.4% had associated food positive skin prick tests.

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STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:278121 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800278121
TITLE: Combination of energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry and autoradiography for physico-chemical characterization of inhaled **actinide** oxide.
AUTHOR(S): Massiot, Philippe [Reprint author]; Lizon, Celine; Bailly, Isabelle; Le Foll, Ludovic; Rateau, Gerard; Fritsch, Paul
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Radiotoxicol., CEA/DSV/DRR/SRCA, BP12, 91680 Bruyeres le Chatel, France
SOURCE: Journal of Trace and Microprobe Techniques, (May, 1998) Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 183-193. print.
CODEN: JTMTDE. ISSN: 0733-4680.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jun 1998
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jun 1998
TI Combination of energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry and autoradiography for physico-chemical characterization of inhaled **actinide** oxide.
AB. . . developed a technique using combined light and electron microscopy to characterize both alpha activity and the chemical composition of inhaled **actinide** oxides. Rats were exposed to industrial (U, Pu)O2 aerosols, and the alveolar macrophages were **extracted** 3 days after inhalation by pulmonary lavage. The distribution of the alpha activity per particle was measured on autoradiographs using. . .
IT Major Concepts
Methods and Techniques
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
alveolar macrophages: blood and lymphatics, **immune** system
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
actinide oxides: alpha activity, inhaled, physio-chemical characterization

L5 ANSWER 53 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998277526 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9615299
TITLE: **Kiwi** allergens and their cross-reactivity with birch, rye, timothy, and mugwort pollen.
AUTHOR: Rudeschko O; Fahlbusch B; Steurich F; Schlenvoigt G; Jager L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Clinical Immunology, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany.
SOURCE: Journal of investigational allergology & clinical immunology : official organ of the International Association of Asthmology (INTERASMA) and Sociedad Latinoamericana de Alergia e Inmunologia, (1998 Mar-Apr) Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 78-84.
Journal code: 9107858. ISSN: 1018-9068.
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199808
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Aug 1998
Last Updated on STN: 17 Aug 1998
Entered Medline: 3 Aug 1998
TI **Kiwi** allergens and their cross-reactivity with birch, rye, timothy, and mugwort pollen.
AB In order to study **kiwi** allergens and examine their cross-reactivity to birch, rye, timothy, and mugwort pollen, immunoblot and enzyme immunoassay (EIA) inhibition tests were performed with self-prepared **kiwi** extract. For the investigations, the sera of 22 **kiwi**-allergic patients were used, which were characterized by radioallergosorbent (RAST) measurements for **kiwi**, birch pollen, and apple with commercial allergen disks. The RAST values for **kiwi** were compared with those obtained by self-prepared **kiwi** extract disks. In the RAST, the allergen potency of this **extract** was found to be very similar to that of the commercial **extracts**. This **extract** was able to bind immunoglobulin E from

kiwi-allergic patients in the immunoblots and EIA. Immunoblot results revealed a broad spectrum of IgE specificities; 12 allergens were identified within. . . and mugwort pollen, while two (25 and 30 kDa) were not inhibited homologously or by pollen. EIA inhibition additionally revealed kiwi-specific allergens. Three proteins of the kiwi extract (25; 30 and 43 kDa) were considered to contain a carbohydrate moiety. Profilin seems to be relevant in cross-reactivity of kiwi allergens.

CT . . . *Contractile Proteins
 Cross Reactions
 Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel
 *Food Hypersensitivity
 *Fruit: IM, immunology
 Humans
 Immunoblotting
 Immunoenzyme Techniques
 Microfilament Proteins: IM, immunology
 Plant Extracts: IM, immunology
 Plants, Medicinal
 Poaceae: IM, immunology
 *Pollen: IM, immunology
 Profilins
 Radioallergosorbent Test
 Secale cereale: IM, immunology

CN 0 (Allergens); 0 (Contractile Proteins); 0 (Microfilament Proteins); 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (Profilins)

L5 ANSWER 54 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson

Full Text

Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:803289 SCISEARCH
 THE GENUINE ARTICLE: YC866
 TITLE: Latex allergy: symptoms and indications for treatment
 AUTHOR: Leynadier F (Reprint); Mounedji N; Pecquet C; Chabane M H; Levy D A
 CORPORATE SOURCE: HOP ROTHCHILD, CTR ALLERGIE, SERV MED INTERNE, 33 BLVD PICPUS, F-75571 PARIS 12, FRANCE (Reprint)
 COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: FRANCE
 SOURCE: REVUE FRANCAISE D ALLERGOLOGIE ET D IMMUNOLOGIE CLINIQUE, (SEP 1997) Vol. 37, No. 5, pp. 556-561.
 ISSN: 0335-7457.
 PUBLISHER: EXPANSION SCI FRANCAISE, 31 BLVD LATOUR MAUBOURG, 75007 PARIS, FRANCE.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
 FILE SEGMENT: CLIN
 LANGUAGE: French
 REFERENCE COUNT: 43
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1997
 Last Updated on STN: 1997

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

TI Latex allergy: symptoms and indications for treatment
 AB . . . operating rooms or intensive care units and 30 to more than 50 per cent of multi-operated children present an immediate allergy to Hevea brasiliensis latex proteins (NLP) : usually presenting in the form of contact urticaria, angioneurotic oedema, conjunctivitis, rhinitis and asthma, or more rarely anaphylactic shock, particularly intraoperative. The diagnosis of NLP allergy is based on the clinical history, immediate skin tests with one or preferably two NLP extracts and specific IgE assay. A provocation test using a glove is sometimes necessary in atypical dermatitis of the hands. Cutaneous sensitisation to the avocado, banana, papaya, chestnut and kiwi fruit is frequent (approximately 40 to 65 % of casts) in subjects allergic to NLP, whether or not they are atopic. In nonatopic subjects, allergies to other foods are much rarer than in atopic subjects without NLP allergy. The role of epitopes or profilins common to NLP and to certain foods is likely. As specific IgE is able to recognize almost 60 of the 240 NLP proteins, cross-allergy with foods and the definition of major NLP allergens (especially hevein or rubber elongation factor) are still controversial. Permanent elimination of NLP from the allergic subject's environment remains the only effective treatment, in the case of occupational disease, because of the risk of deterioration of. . .

ST Author Keywords: latex; anaphylactic shock; surgery; food allergy

L5 ANSWER 55 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97259397 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9105517
TITLE: Allergenic properties of kiwi-fruit extract:
cross-reactivity between kiwi-fruit and birch-pollen
allergens.
AUTHOR: Voitenko V; Poulsen L K; Nielsen L; Norgaard A;
Bindslev-Jensen C; Skov P S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Allergy Unit, IIR, RHIMA, National University Hospital,
Copenhagen, Denmark.
SOURCE: Allergy, (1997 Feb) Vol. 52, No. 2, pp. 136-43.
Journal code: 7804028. ISSN: 0105-4538.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199706
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Jun 1997
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 11 Jun 1997

TI Allergenic properties of kiwi-fruit extract: cross-reactivity between
kiwi-fruit and birch-pollen allergens.
AB Our investigation aimed to produce and characterize a kiwi extract and
to use this extract to investigate a possible cross-reactivity with
birch pollen. Kiwi was extracted in two buffers: phosphate-buffered
saline (PBS) and borate-buffered saline (BBS). Extraction in BBS
produced a double amount of protein, and a more stabile extract. Tandem
crossed-immunoelectrophoresis showed that the BBS and PBS extracts had
several common, but also a few individual, proteins. The mixture of both
extracts was assumed to represent the most complete allergen extract.
The allergenic properties of the kiwi extract were investigated by
immunoblotting (IB), RAST, and histamine-release (HR) test in 15
birch-pollen-allergic patients (eight of them with clinical kiwi
allergy) and one with clinical monoallergy to kiwi. All eight
birch-pollen-allergic patients with kiwi allergy and the
kiwi-monoallergic patient were positive in kiwi IB binding most
frequently to proteins of 10-12 and 20-25 kDa. With our extract, RAST
was positive in four kiwi-allergic and one non-kiwi-allergic
patient, whereas the HR test was positive in five kiwi-allergic
patients and negative in all non-kiwi-allergic patients. RAST and IB
inhibition demonstrated cross-reactivity between birch-pollen and kiwi
allergens due to a 10-12 kDa protein. In conclusion, a kiwi extract
with allergenic properties was produced, and, by the methods used,
cross-reactivity was demonstrated between birch-pollen and kiwi allergens.

CT Adult
Allergens: CH, chemistry
*Allergens: IM, immunology
Cross Reactions
Fruit: CH, chemistry
*Fruit: IM, immunology
Humans
Immunoblotting
Middle Aged
Plant Extracts: CH, chemistry
Plant Extracts: IM, immunology
Pollen: CH, chemistry
*Pollen: IM, immunology
Radioallergosorbent Test
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Trees
CN 0 (Allergens); 0 (Plant Extracts)

L5 ANSWER 56 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97351768 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9208050
TITLE: Allergens from Brazil nut: immunochemical characterization.
AUTHOR: Bartolome B; Mendez J D; Armentia A; Vallverdu A; Palacios
R
CORPORATE SOURCE: R&D Department, IFIDESA-ARISTEGUI, Bilbao, Spain..

SOURCE: im000001@Sarenet.es
 Allergologia et immunopathologia, (1997 May-Jun) Vol. 25,
 No. 3, pp. 135-44.
 Journal code: 0370073. ISSN: 0301-0546.

PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199708
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Sep 1997
 Last Updated on STN: 8 Sep 1997
 Entered Medline: 26 Aug 1997

AB the consumption of tropical nuts in the Northern Hemisphere during the last years, has evolved in a simultaneous enhancement of **allergic** IgE mediated (Hypersensitivity type 1) reported cases produced by this kind of food. The Brazil nut is the seed of. . . bean, oilseed rape) in order to enrich the nutritional quality of them. The case of a patient with serious clinical **allergic** symptoms (vomiting, diarrhoea and loss of consciousness) caused by oral contact with the Brazil nut, is presented. The patient gave a positive Skin Prick Test response to Brazil nut, **kiwi** and hazelnut **extracts**, and negative to regionally specific aeroallergens and other food **extracts**. The patient serum showed a high level of specific IgE by RAST to Brazil nut (> 17.5 PRU/ml, Class 4),. . . and significative levels to hazelnut, and mustard. In vitro immunological studies (SDS-Immunoblotting and IEF-Immunoblotting) revealed IgE-binding proteins present in the **extract**. It was shown that not only the heavy (Mr 9) and light (Mr 4) subunits of the known allergenic 2. . . at least one of the beta-subunits (Mr approximately 21) of the 12 S Brazil nut globulin, hitherto never involved in **allergic** problems, showed a strong IgE-binding capacity.

L5 ANSWER 57 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on Full Text
 STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:360844 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799652777
 TITLE: Characterization of allergens in **kiwi** fruit and detection of cross-reactivities with allergens of birch pollen and related fruit allergens.

AUTHOR(S): Moller, M.; Paschke, A.; Vieluf, D.; Kayma, M.; Vieths, S.; Steinhart, H. [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Hamburg, Inst. Biochemistry Food Chemistry, Grindelallee 117, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany

SOURCE: Food and Agricultural Immunology, (1997) Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 107-121.
 ISSN: 0954-0105.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Aug 1997
 Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 1997

TI Characterization of allergens in **kiwi** fruit and detection of cross-reactivities with allergens of birch pollen and related fruit allergens.

AB The sera of 29 patients who suffered from pollen-related food hypersensitivities and complained of **allergic** reactions to **kiwi** fruit and other tropical fruits were tested for specific IgE antibodies against **kiwi** fruit, apple, carrot, celery and birch pollen using an enzyme allergosorbent test (EAST). In 20 sera, specific IgE antibodies were detected against all five **extracts**. Sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis/immunoblot of **kiwi** fruit **extract** revealed two major allergens with molecular weights of approximately 43 and 67 kDa. In EAST inhibition assays, cross-reactivities between **kiwi** fruit, apple, birch pollen and, to a lesser degree, carrot and celery were demonstrated. The cross-reactivities seen between **kiwi** fruit, birch pollen and apple were not caused by the major allergen of birch pollen (Bet v 1). Allergens with molecular weights of approximately 68 kDa in birch pollen and 67 kDa in apple cross-reacted with the allergens of **kiwi** fruit, as demonstrated by immunoblot-inhibition. Profilins, which are known plant pan-allergens, do not seem to be relevant allergens in **kiwi** fruit.

IT Major Concepts

Allergy (Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences);
 Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport
 and Circulation); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical
 Sciences); Foods; **Immune** System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 ALLERGEN CROSS-REACTIVITIES; **ALLERGY**; ANALYTICAL METHOD; BIRCH POLLEN
 ALLERGENS; CHARACTERIZATION; DIAGNOSTIC METHOD; ELECTROPHORESIS; ENZYME
 ALLERGOSORBENT TEST; FOODS; FRUIT; FRUIT ALLERGENS; IGE; IMMUNOBLOT;
 IMMUNOGLOBULIN E; **KIWI** FRUIT ALLERGENS; PATIENT

ORGN Classifier
 Actinidiaceae 25525
 Super Taxa
 Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
 Organism Name
 kiwi fruit
 Taxa Notes
 Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

ORGN Classifier
 Hominidae 86215
 Super Taxa
 Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

L5 ANSWER 58 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96411753 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8810306
 TITLE: Identification, cloning, and sequence of a major allergen
 (Hev b 5) from natural rubber latex (Hevea brasiliensis).
 AUTHOR: Slater J E; Vedvick T; Arthur-Smith A; Trybul D E; Kekwick
 R G
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for the Molecular Mechanisms of Disease Research,
 Children's Research Institute, Children's National Medical
 Center, Washington, D. C. 20010, USA.
 CONTRACT NUMBER: AI 29428 (NIAID)
 SOURCE: The Journal of biological chemistry, (1996 Oct 11) Vol.
 271, No. 41, pp. 25394-9.
 Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-U42640
 ENTRY MONTH: 199611
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Dec 1996
 Last Updated on STN: 19 Dec 1996
 Entered Medline: 19 Nov 1996

AB Proteins in commercial latex products, derived from the rubber tree *Hevea*
brasiliensis, cause **anaphylaxis** in susceptible individuals, especially
 health care workers and children with spina bifida. To identify latex
 allergens, we utilized IgE from the serum of a latex-allergic health
 care worker to screen a cDNA library from *Hevea* latex. The identified
 cDNA clone, cDNA Hev b 5, encodes an open reading frame of 163 peptide
 residues. Hybridization analysis of cDNA Hev b 5 with RNA extracted
 from *Hevea* tissue indicates that the full-length transcript is about 1000
 bases. The nucleotide and deduced protein sequences have significant
 homology to sequences from *kiwi* and potato, which are known to cause
 allergic reactions in some latex-allergic patients. Fifty-six percent
 of spina bifida patients and 92% of health care workers with latex
 allergy have IgE specific to the protein encoded by cDNA Hev b 5. A
 monoclonal antibody raised from a mouse immunized. . . .

CT biosynthesis
 Allergens: CH, chemistry
 Allergens: IM, immunology
 Amino Acid Sequence
 Animals
 Antibodies, Monoclonal
 Base Sequence
 Blotting, Western
 Child
 Cloning, Molecular
 Dermatitis, Contact
 Gene Library

Health Personnel
Humans
Immunoglobulin E: BL, blood
*Latex: IM, immunology
Mice
Mice, Inbred BALB C
Molecular.

L5 ANSWER 59 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96411752 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8810305
TITLE: A novel acidic allergen, Hev b 5, in latex. Purification, cloning and characterization.
AUTHOR: Akasawa A; Hsieh L S; Martin B M; Liu T; Lin Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Allergenic Products and Parasitology, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, Maryland 20852, USA.
SOURCE: The Journal of biological chemistry, (1996 Oct 11) Vol. 271, No. 41, pp. 25389-93.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-U51631
ENTRY MONTH: 199611
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Dec 1996
Last Updated on STN: 19 Dec 1996
Entered Medline: 19 Nov 1996

AB Latex allergy is recognized as a serious health problem among health care workers and children with spina bifida. A number of IgE-reactive. . in the cytoplasm of laticifer cells of rubber trees (*Hevea brasiliensis*) is demonstrated to be a potent allergen in eliciting allergic reactions in humans. This protein, with pI = 3.5, has a molecular mass of 16 kDa with a blocked N terminus and an unusual amino acid composition. This acidic protein was found in extracts prepared from latex gloves, which were shown to be allergenic. The purified protein elicits histamine release from human basophils passively sensitized with serum from latex-allergic individuals in a dose-dependent manner. From a latex cDNA library, the cDNA coding for this protein was isolated and sequenced. The deduced amino acid sequence shows a high degree of homology to another acidic protein identified in kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa* var. *deliciosa*). The sequence homology (47% sequence identity) between these two acidic proteins suggests a molecular explanation for the high frequency of fruit hypersensitivity in latex-allergic patients.

CT Allergens: PD, pharmacology
Amino Acid Sequence
Base Sequence
*Basophils: DE, drug effects
Basophils: IM, immunology
Child
Cloning, Molecular
DNA Primers
Dermatitis, Contact
Fruit
Health Personnel
Histamine Release: DE, drug effects
Humans
Immunization, Passive
Immunoglobulin E
Latex: AE, adverse effects
Latex:..

L5 ANSWER 60 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97093620 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8939157
TITLE: Identification of a 60 kd cross-reactive allergen in pollen and plant-derived food.
AUTHOR: Heiss S; Fischer S; Muller W D; Weber B; Hirschwehr R;

CORPORATE SOURCE: Spitzauer S; Kraft D; Valenta R
Institute of General and Experimental Pathology, AKH,
University of Vienna, Austria.

SOURCE: The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (1996 Nov)
Vol. 98, No. 5 Pt 1, pp. 938-47.
Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals

OTHER SOURCE: SWISSPROT-P01006

ENTRY MONTH: 199701

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jan 1997
Last Updated on STN: 28 Jan 1997
Entered Medline: 13 Jan 1997

AB BACKGROUND: Cross-reactive IgE antibodies were found to be responsible for allergic reactions in patients allergic to pollen on ingestion of food (oral allergy syndrome). So far, the major birch pollen allergen Bet v 1 and birch profilin (Bet v 2) were identified as. . . In this study we attempted to identify additional cross-reactive plant allergens, which could be responsible for food intolerance in patients allergic to pollen. METHODS: Monoclonal antibodies specific for the major mugwort pollen allergen, Art v 1, representing a 60 kd glycoprotein, . . . to components of a similar molecular weight present in different pollen (birch, timothy grass), fruit (apple, peanuts), and vegetable (celery) extracts and reduced IgE binding to apple, kiwi, and celery as determined by RAST inhibitions. CONCLUSION: A cross-reactive plant panallergen, possibly identical to the major mugwort pollen allergen, . . . which is distinct from Bet v 1 and profilin and hence may represent a novel cross-reactive allergen in the oral allergy syndrome.

L5 ANSWER 61 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson
Full Text
Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:289552 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: WP726

TITLE: Latex allergy in children: 8 cases report

AUTHOR: Bernardini R (Reprint); Novembre E; Brizzi I; Bertini G; Mezzetti P; Vierucci A

CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV FLORENCE, OSPED A MEYER, CLIN PEDIAT 3, SERV ALLERGOL & IMMUNOL CLIN, VIA LUCA GIORDANO 13, I-50132 FLORENCE, ITALY (Reprint)

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: ITALY

SOURCE: RIVISTA ITALIANA DI PEDIATRIA-ITALIAN JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, (DEC 1996) Vol. 22, No. 6, pp. 889-894.
ISSN: 0390-671X.

PUBLISHER: PACINI EDITORE, VIA DELLA GHERARDESCA-ZONA INDUSTRIALE, 56014 OSPEDALETTO PISA, ITALY.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

FILE SEGMENT: CLIN

LANGUAGE: Italian

REFERENCE COUNT: 38

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1997
Last Updated on STN: 1997
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

TI Latex allergy in children: 8 cases report

AB . . . 8 children, 4 males and 4 females who ranged in age fr om 4 to 10 years, affected by latex allergy, were examined. Latex prick test were carried out by pricking a latex surgical glove (positive response in all children), while with a commercial extract a positive response was present only in 7 subjects (87.5%). Six (75%) children had a positive CAP System RAST for. . . were negative. Fresh food skin prick test by a prick + prick technique was positive to numerous foods such as kiwi and avocado while RAST was mainly positive to chestnut. Only 1 patient presented allergic symptoms after ingestion of kiwi and pear. All patients had positive skin prick tests to common inhalant and/or food antigens. There was a correlation between clinical manifestations (urticaria, angio-edema, rhinitis, asthma, conjunctivitis) and contact with latex products such as rubber balloons and odontological instruments. Skin test is the most sensitive test to identify subjects presenting positive clinical history to latex allergy. Latex allergy is an emerging universal problem and paediatrician must single out

characteristic symptoms, suggesting all necessary precautions to establish a latex.

ST Author Keywords: children; latex; allergy

STP KeyWords Plus (R): NATURAL-RUBBER LATEX; CROSS-REACTIVITY; SPINA-BIFIDA; RISK-FACTORS; HYPERSENSITIVITY; ANAPHYLAXIS; CONTACT; GLOVES; BANANA; PREVALENCE

L5 ANSWER 62 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:363634 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699085990

TITLE: Effects of some edible plants on melanin production, immunoglobulin secretion and differentiation of cultured mammalian cell lines.

AUTHOR(S): Baba, Noriko [Reprint author]; Shinmoto, Hiroshi; Kobori, Masuko; Tsushida, Tojiro

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fukuoka Agric. Res. Cent., 587 Yoshiki, Chikushino-shi, Fukuoka 818, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of the Japanese Society for Food Science and Technology, (1996) Vol. 43, No. 5, pp. 622-628. CODEN: NSKGAX. ISSN: 0029-0394.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: Japanese

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Aug 1996

Last Updated on STN: 14 Aug 1996

AB The effects of non-dialyzable extracts of some edible plants on the inhibition of melanogenesis of B 16 mouse melanoma cells, the immunoglobulin secretion of HB 4 C 5 human-human hybridoma cells, and the differentiation of U-937 human myeloid leukemia cells were examined. The non-dialyzable extracts of green tea, eggplant, kiwi fruit, carrot and spinach inhibited melanogenesis of B 16 cells. The highest activity on inhibition of melanogenesis was shown by the non-dialyzable extract of green tea, and the extract decreased melanin production by 46% compared with the control. The IgM secretion of HB 4 C 5 cells was promoted by the non-dialyzable extracts of green tea. The processed spinach extract induced the adhesion and morphological change of U-937 on the culture plate, and the expression of cell surface antigens of CD 11b of U-937 cells was also induced by this extract.

IT Major Concepts

Cell Biology; Development; Endocrine System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Foods; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)

L5 ANSWER 63 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96426244 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8828538

TITLE: Identification of the allergenic components of kiwi fruit and evaluation of their cross-reactivity with timothy and birch pollens.

AUTHOR: Pastorello E A; Pravettoni V; Ispano M; Farioli L; Ansaloni R; Rotondo F; Incorvaia C; Asman I; Bengtsson A; Ortolani C

CORPORATE SOURCE: Third Division of Internal Medicine, University of Milan, Italy.

SOURCE: The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (1996 Sep) Vol. 98, No. 3, pp. 601-10.

Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199611

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Dec 1996

Last Updated on STN: 19 Dec 1996

Entered Medline: 26 Nov 1996

TI Identification of the allergenic components of kiwi fruit and evaluation of their cross-reactivity with timothy and birch pollens.

AB . . . of patients who are clinically sensitized to a given food. This is more feasible in the case of the oral allergy syndrome (OAS), a common form of food allergy, which is especially prevalent in patients with pollinosis. OBJECTIVE: We designed a study to identify the allergens

of kiwi fruit (*Actinidia chinensis*) by analyzing the sera of patients with OAS for kiwi and to examine the cross-reactivity of these allergens with timothy and birch pollen allergens. METHODS: Twenty-seven patients with OAS for kiwi, a positive skin prick test response and serum IgE antibody to kiwi, and a positive open kiwi challenge test result and three patients who had OAS with severe systemic symptoms, which excluded a challenge test, were included in this study. The different polypeptide components of an extract of fresh kiwi were separated by sodium dodecylsulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and analyzed by IgE immunoblotting with sera from these patients. Cross-reactivity with the two pollen extracts was assessed by inhibition of the immunoblots with pooled and individual patients' sera. RESULTS: Twelve IgE-binding components with molecular weights ranging from 12 to 64 kd were identified in the kiwi extract, but only a 30 kd component acted as major allergen, being recognized by sera of 100% of these patients. Inhibition of kiwi immunoblots with timothy and birch pollen extracts demonstrated strong cross-reactivity with some of the kiwi allergens, suggesting complete identity between certain food and pollen allergens; whereas others, particularly the 30 kd allergen, were only partially inhibited, suggesting much weaker cross-reactivity. CONCLUSIONS: Kiwi fruit contains a large number of allergens widely cross-reacting with allergens in grass and birch pollen extracts. Nevertheless, the major allergen at 30 kd appears to be specific for kiwi.

CT *Allergens: IM, immunology
 Binding Sites, Antibody
 Binding, Competitive: IM, immunology
 Cross Reactions
 *Fruit: IM, immunology
 Humans
 Immunoglobulin E: CH, chemistry
 Plant Extracts: CH, chemistry
 Plant Extracts: IM, immunology
 Poaceae: CH, chemistry
 Poaceae: IM, immunology
 Pollen: CH, chemistry
 *Pollen: IM, immunology
 Skin Tests
 Trees: CH, . . .
 CN 0 (Allergens); 0 (Binding Sites, Antibody); 0 (Plant Extracts)

L5 ANSWER 64 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96350664 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8738518
 TITLE: Occupational asthma due to different spices.
 AUTHOR: Sastre J; Olmo M; Novalvos A; Ibanez D; Lahoz C
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Servicios de Alergia e Inmunologia, Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Madrid, Spain.
 SOURCE: Allergy, (1996 Feb) Vol. 51, No. 2, pp. 117-20.
 Journal code: 7804028. ISSN: 0105-4538.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199610
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Oct 1996
 Last Updated on STN: 15 Oct 1996
 Entered Medline: 2 Oct 1996

TI Occupational asthma due to different spices.

AB We describe a 27-year-old subject who developed rhinitis and asthma symptoms 1 year after starting to prepare a certain kind of sausage. He was previously diagnosed as having allergy to coconut, banana, and kiwi and allergic rhinitis to horse, cat, dog, and cow. A positive immediate skin prick test (SPT) for paprika (dry powder of *Capsicum annuum*. . . protein bands able to bind to IgE from mace of 20 and 40 kDa and two other bands from coriander extract of 50 and 56 kDa. No bands were detected from paprika extract. Specific bronchial inhalation challenges showed an immediate asthmatic reaction to extracts from paprika, coriander, and mace with a maximum fall in FEV1 of 26%, 40%, and 31%, respectively, with no late asthmatic reactions. In summary, we demonstrate that inhalation of dust from paprika, coriander, and mace can

result in an IgE-mediated reaction to these spices. In this patient, occupational **asthma** was due to spices from botanically unrelated species.

CT Check Tags: Male
Adult
***Asthma: ET, etiology**
Bronchial Provocation Tests
Electrophoresis
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
Humans
Immunoblotting
Immunoglobulin E
*Occupational Diseases: ET, etiology
Plant Proteins: AN, . . .

L5 ANSWER 65 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96274504 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8668588
TITLE: [Diagnosis of food **allergy** caused by fruit and vegetables in children with atopic **dermatitis**].
Diagnosi di allergia alimentare a frutta e verdura in bambini affetti da dermatite atopica.
AUTHOR: Ottolenghi A; De Chiara A; Arrigoni S; Terracciano L; De Amici M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Divisione di Pediatria, Presidio Ospedaliero M. Melloni di Milano, Italia.
SOURCE: La Pediatria medica e chirurgica : Medical and surgical pediatrics, (1995 Nov-Dec) Vol. 17, No. 6, pp. 525-30.
Journal code: 8100625. ISSN: 0391-5387.
PUB. COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Italian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199608
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Aug 1996
Last Updated on STN: 19 Aug 1996
Entered Medline: 7 Aug 1996

TI [Diagnosis of food **allergy** caused by fruit and vegetables in children with atopic **dermatitis**].
Diagnosi di allergia alimentare a frutta e verdura in bambini affetti da dermatite atopica.

AB Atopic **dermatitis** (A.D.) is a frequent, complex and multifactorial disease: Food **Allergy** (F.A.), probably underestimated, especially for fruits and vegetables, seems to play an important pathogenetic role in children. The purpose of. . . fulfilled the criteria of Hanifin and Rajka for the diagnosis of A.D. Food RAST, prick tests with inhalant and food **extracts** and Prick+Prick tests with fresh fruits and vegetables were carried out. In the case of positive result to fruits and. . . tests and/or RAST, open challenge for every type of food considered responsible was carried out, after healing or improvement of **dermatitis**. Three children (11.53%) suffered from F.A. for fruits and vegetables: **allergy** to celery of one patient was discovered only by usual Prick test; **allergy** to tomato and kiwi in another patient was spotted by Prick+Prick only; while in another case by both tests. In this last patient Prick+Prick test revealed a real **allergy** for 5 aliments (carrot, tomato, celery, cucumber, fennel) of which only 2 (carrot and celery) also caused a reaction with. . .

CT Check Tags: Female; Male
Age Factors
Child
Child, Preschool
Comparative Study
***Dermatitis, Atopic: CO, complications**
Dermatitis, Atopic: DI, diagnosis
English Abstract
*Food Hypersensitivity: DI, diagnosis
Food Hypersensitivity: ET, etiology
*Fruit: AE, adverse effects
Humans
Infant

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STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:527371 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598541671
TITLE: House-dust mite (Dermatophagoides spp.): Origin, antigenic
and structural characteristics, therapy.
AUTHOR(S): Khlgatyan, S. V. [Reprint author]; Perova, N. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: I.I. Mechnikov Res. Inst. Vaccines Sera, Russ. Acad. Med.
Sci., per. Mechnikova 5-a, 103064 Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Biokhimiya, (1995) Vol. 60, No. 2, pp. 218-237.
CODEN: BIOHAO. ISSN: 0320-9725.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LANGUAGE: Russian
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Dec 1995
Last Updated on STN: 14 Dec 1995

AB. . . . Dermatophagoides) are the major source of allergens in house dust.
Four homologous classes of major allergens have been isolated from
extracts of D. pteronyssinus and D. farinae mites. According to current
theories, all major mite allergens are proteins of gastrointestinal
origin. . . . kDa. A comparison of primary structure of these proteins
reveals a 30% homology with cathepsins B and H, papain and **actinidine**.
Analysis of enzymatic activities reveals that group I allergens are
proteolytic enzymes related to the class of cysteine proteinases. With.

IT Major Concepts

Economic Entomology; **Immune System** (Chemical Coordination and
Homeostasis); Pathology; Pharmacology; Physiology; Pollution Assessment
Control and Management; Respiratory System (Respiration)

L5 ANSWER 67 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95334414 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7610085
TITLE: [Latex **allergy** in children: description of two cases].
Allergia al lattice in eta pediatrica: descrizione di due
casi clinici.
AUTHOR: Bernardini R; Novembere E; Brizzi I; Bertini G; Mariani E;
Vierucci A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Servizio di Allergologia ed Immunologia Clinica, Universita
degli Studi di Firenze, Italia.
SOURCE: La Pediatria medica e chirurgica : Medical and surgical
pediatrics, (1995 Mar-Apr) Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 169-71.
Journal code: 8100625. ISSN: 0391-5387.
PUB. COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Italian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199508
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Aug 1995
Last Updated on STN: 28 Aug 1995
Entered Medline: 14 Aug 1995

TI [Latex **allergy** in children: description of two cases].

Allergia al lattice in eta pediatrica: descrizione di due casi clinici.
AB Here we present two cases of latex hypersensitivity. The clinical
manifestations were **conjunctivitis**, **urticaria**, angioedema and
dermatitis. The patients presented positive skin prick test (SPT) to
latex with a commercial **extract** and by pricking through a latex surgical
glove. Radioallergosorbent test (RAST) to latex and patch testing to
common additives and to latex were negative. Skin prick tests with fruits
(banana, **kiwi**, pineapple, apricot, avocado, grape) were positive but
children presented no symptoms after ingestion of these fruits. These
case reports are presented to heighten awareness of the potential of latex
allergy also in children.

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Full Text

Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:262412 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: QT138

TITLE: ALLERGENS FROM HOUSE-DUST MITES OF THE GENUS
DERMATOPHAGOIDES - NATURE, ANTIGENIC AND STRUCTURAL
CHARACTERIZATION, AND MEDICAL PREPARATIONS
AUTHOR: KHLGATYAN S V (Reprint); PEROVA N A
CORPORATE SOURCE: RUSSIAN ACAD MED SCI, MECHNIKOV INST VACCINES & SERA, PER
MECHNIKOVA 5A, MOSCOW 103064, RUSSIA (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: RUSSIA
SOURCE: BIOCHEMISTRY-MOSCOW, (FEB 1995) Vol. 60, No. 2, pp.
155-167.
ISSN: 0006-2979.
PUBLISHER: PLENUM PUBL CORP, CONSULTANTS BUREAU 233 SPRING ST, NEW
YORK, NY 10013.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 158
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1995
Last Updated on STN: 1995

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB genus Dermatophagoides are the major source of house dust
allergens. Four homologous classes of main allergens have been isolated
from **extracts** prepared from the mites *D. pteronyssinus* and *D. farinae*.
The main mite allergens are generally believed to be proteins of . . .
kD. Comparison of primary structures revealed 30% homology between group
I mite allergens and cathepsins B and H, papain, and **actinidin**. The
allergens are proteolytic enzymes (cysteine proteinases). Study of
allergenic composition revealed three common and two species-specific
epitopes on Der.
STP KeyWords Plus (R): DER-P-I; PLACEBO-CONTROLLED IMMUNOTHERAPY;
ALGINATE-CONJUGATED **EXTRACT**; GRASS-POLLEN ALLERGOIDS; HUMAN IGE
ANTIBODIES; 2 MAJOR ALLERGENS; T-CELL RESPONSES; PTERONYSSINUS **EXTRACT**;
PERENNIAL RHINITIS; DOUBLE-BLIND

L5 ANSWER 69 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on
Full Text
STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:162604 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598176904
TITLE: Simultaneous analysis of cytokinins, auxins and abscisic
acid by combined immunoaffinity chromatography, high
performance liquid chromatography and immunoassay.
AUTHOR(S): Fernandez, B. [Reprint author]; Centeno, M. L.; Feito, I.;
Sanchez-Tames, R.; Rodriguez, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Fisiol. Vegetal., Dep. B.O.S., Fac. Biol., Univ.
Oviedo, Spain
SOURCE: Phytochemical Analysis, (1995) Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 49-54.
ISSN: 0958-0344.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Apr 1995
Last Updated on STN: 23 May 1995

AB A method has been developed for the rapid and simultaneous **extraction**
and analysis from plant material of 3-indolylacetic acid (IAA),
naphthalene acetic acid (NAA), abscisic acid (ABA) and the cytokinins
benzyladenine (BA), zeatin, zeatin riboside, dihydrozeatin, dihydrozeatin
riboside, isopentenyl adenine and isopentenyl adenosine. The method
involves **extraction** with 80% (v/v) methanol, pre-purification of the
extracts through reversed phase C-18 Sep-Pak cartridges and
immunopurification. The separation of the different compounds was
accomplished by reverse-phase high performance. . . . for ABA and 75% for
BA. The method was applied to the analysis of PGRs in tissues and callus
of **kiwifruit** (*Actinidia deliciosa* Liang and Ferguson).

IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Chemical Coordination and
Homeostasis; Development; **Immune** System (Chemical Coordination and
Homeostasis); Methods and Techniques

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
ABSCISIC ACID; IAA; NAPHTHALENEACETIC ACID; BENZYLADENINE; ZEATIN;
ZEATIN.

ORGN Classifier
Actinidiaceae 25525
Super Taxa

Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
 Organism Name
Actinidia deliciosa
 Taxa Notes
 Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

L5 ANSWER 70 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95369100 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7641561
 TITLE: [Allergy to latex].
 L'allergie au latex.
 AUTHOR: Laxenaire M C; Moneret-Vautrin D A
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Service d'Anesthesie-Reanimation, Allergologie clinique CHU
 Nancy, Hopital Central.
 SOURCE: Chirurgie; memoires de l'Academie de chirurgie, (1994-1995)
 Vol. 120, No. 9, pp. 526-32. Ref: 41
 Journal code: 0236600. ISSN: 0001-4001.
 PUB. COUNTRY: France
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 LANGUAGE: French
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199509
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Sep 1995
 Last Updated on STN: 30 Sep 1995
 Entered Medline: 21 Sep 1995

TI [Allergy to latex].

L'allergie au latex.

AB In France 18% of all preoperative allergic shock syndromes result from allergic reactions to latex. IgE antibodies mediate the immediate hypersensitivity reaction to natural latex proteins extracted for the rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*). Sensibilization occurs after repeated direct contact of the skin or mucosa with latex products. . . . urinary catheters or after chronic inhalation of airborne particles of latex in the operating theatre. Clinical expressions include skin rash, asthma or anaphylactic shock. During the preoperative period, the shock may occur late after induction of anaesthesia and after the operative. . . . the urinary tract or who have had repeated catheterisms (40% of the spina bifida patients are sensitized), atopic subjects, those allergic to exotic fruits (banana, avocado, kiwi). These patients should be identified during the preoperative work-up in order to perform allergy tests. The diagnosis of over-sensitivity should be confirmed by prick-tests and perhaps complete antil latex antibody assay and challenge. All material. . . .

L5 ANSWER 71 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94354374 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8074265
 TITLE: Avocado hypersensitivity.
 AUTHOR: Blanco C; Carrillo T; Castillo R; Quiralte J; Cuevas M
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Allergy, Nuestra Sra. del Pino Hospital, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, Spain.
 SOURCE: Allergy, (1994 Jul) Vol. 49, No. 6, pp. 454-9.
 Journal code: 7804028. ISSN: 0105-4538.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199409
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Oct 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Oct 1994
 Entered Medline: 27 Sep 1994

AB We report 17 patients with immediate hypersensitivity to avocado. Clinical manifestations in relation to avocado ingestion were as follows: systemic anaphylaxis in seven patients, angioedema/urticaria in six, vomiting in two, bronchial asthma in one, and rhinoconjunctivitis in one. Skin prick test (SPT) with fresh avocado was positive in all patients with the. . . avocado variety (HAV). Our patient-associated sensitizations were as follows: 10 to latex, eight to chestnut, eight to banana, four to kiwi, and four to walnut. Avocado-sensitized patients

with latex **allergy** were typically middle-aged women, professionally exposed to latex, who also exhibited frequent associated sensitizations to chestnut, banana, and other fruits. Specific IgE against avocado was demonstrated in 11 of our patients, by both commercial CAP and RAST with avocado **extract** coupled to nitrocellulose disks. Despite its lower protein content, SAV seems to be more allergenic than HAV, both in vivo and in vitro. On incubating a pool of sera from our patients with avocado, latex, chestnut, and banana **extracts**, a progressive RAST inhibition was obtained, with SAV- and chestnut-marked disks. This suggests the existence of common antigenic determinants among. . .

L5 ANSWER 72 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95030604 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7943998
TITLE: Latex **allergy**: clinical features and cross-reactivity with fruits.
AUTHOR: Blanco C; Carrillo T; Castillo R; Quiralte J; Cuevas M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Seccion de Alergia, Hospital Universitario Nuestra Sra. del Pino, Universidad de Las Palmas, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain.
SOURCE: Annals of allergy, (1994 Oct) Vol. 73, No. 4, pp. 309-14. Journal code: 0372346. ISSN: 0003-4738.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199411
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Dec 1994
Last Updated on STN: 22 Dec 1994
Entered Medline: 14 Nov 1994

TI Latex **allergy**: clinical features and cross-reactivity with fruits.
AB BACKGROUND: Latex IgE-mediated **allergy** is an important medical problem, but its clinical characteristics and association with food allergies are not well defined. OBJECTIVE: Our objectives were to determine the clinical features of latex-allergic patients, and latex-associated food hypersensitivities. METHODS: A prospective study was performed in our outpatient clinic. It consisted of a clinical questionnaire, skin prick tests with aeroallergens and foods, skin test with a latex **extract**, determination of total and specific IgE by CAP/RAST methods, and RAST inhibition. Latex and food allergies were diagnosed on the. . . suggestive clinical history and a positive skin test with the corresponding allergen. RESULTS: Twenty-five patients were diagnosed as having latex **allergy**. Their mean age was 33 +/- 9.0 years, with female predominance (23:2). There were nine greenhouse and six hospital workers. Latex-induced reactions included systemic **anaphylaxis** in nine patients (36%). Average total IgE was 161 kU/L, and it was within normal limits in 16 cases. Latex. . . was 80%. Forty-two food allergies were diagnosed in 13 of our patients (52%), and 23 of these consisted of systemic **anaphylaxis**. The most frequent food hypersensitivities were to avocado (9), chestnut (9), banana (7), kiwi (5) and papaya (3). Through RAST-inhibition, cross-reactivity among latex, avocado, chestnut, and banana was demonstrated. CONCLUSIONS: In our experience, latex **allergy** affects middle-aged women in certain professions at increased risk. Our data suggest the existence of a "latex-fruit syndrome," because 52% of our latex **allergic** patients had allergies to certain fruits.

CT Check Tags: Female; Male
Adolescent
Adult
Allergens: IM, immunology
Anaphylaxis: CI, chemically induced
Cross Reactions
Food Hypersensitivity: DI, diagnosis
*Food Hypersensitivity: IM, immunology
*Fruit: IM, immunology
Humans
Hypersensitivity: DI, . . .

L5 ANSWER 73 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson

Full Text

Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:738464 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: KD022
 TITLE: FOOD ALLERGY TO KIWI FRUIT IN CHILDREN
 AUTHOR: RANCE F; DUTAU G (Reprint)
 CORPORATE SOURCE: CHU PURPAN, UNITE MALAD RESP & ALLERG ENFANT & ADOLESCENT,
 PL DR BAYLAC, F-31059 TOULOUSE, FRANCE (Reprint)
 COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: FRANCE
 SOURCE: REVUE FRANCAISE D ALLERGOLOGIE ET D IMMUNOLOGIE CLINIQUE,
 (OCT-DEC 1992) Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 203-206.
 ISSN: 0335-7457.
 PUBLISHER: EXPANSION SCI FRANCAISE, 31 BLVD LATOUR MAUBOURG, 75007
 PARIS, FRANCE.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
 FILE SEGMENT: CLIN
 LANGUAGE: French
 REFERENCE COUNT: No References Keyed
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1994

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

TI FOOD ALLERGY TO KIWI FRUIT IN CHILDREN
 AB The authors report two pediatric cases of immediate allergy to kiwi
 fruit, *Actinidia chinensis*. These involved a 3-year-old boy and
 8-year-old girl who rapidly developed IgE-dependent allergic
 manifestations after handling and/or ingestion of the fruit. Skin
 prick-tests using an extract of the pulp of the fruit or a commercial
 allergenic extract were positive, as were assays of specific serum IgE
 (class I). In one case, concomitant sensitivity to cat dander and.

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Full Text

Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:257520 SCISEARCH
 THE GENUINE ARTICLE: HN768
 TITLE: INHIBITION OF ETHYL PHENYLPROPIOLATE-INDUCED RAT EAR EDEMA
 BY COMPOUNDS ISOLATED FROM IPOMOEAE-PES-CAPRAE (L) R BR
 AUTHOR: PONGPRAYOON U (Reprint); BOHLIN L; BAECKSTROM P; JACOBSSON
 U; LINDSTROM M
 CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV UPPSALA, CTR BIOMED, DEPT PHARMACOGNOSY, S-75123
 UPPSALA, SWEDEN; THAILAND INST SCI & TECHNOL RES, BANGKOK
 10900, THAILAND; ROYAL INST TECHNOL, DEPT ORGAN CHEM,
 S-10044 STOCKHOLM 70, SWEDEN
 COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: SWEDEN; THAILAND
 SOURCE: PHYTOTHERAPY RESEARCH, (MAR-APR 1992) Vol. 6, No. 2, pp.
 104-107.
 ISSN: 0951-418X.
 PUBLISHER: JOHN WILEY & SONS LTD, BAFFINS LANE CHICHESTER, W SUSSEX,
 ENGLAND PO19 1UD.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
 FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 10
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1994

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The extract (IPA) of leaves from *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br. has
 previously been shown to reduce the development of rat ear oedema induced
 by ethyl phenylpropiolate (EPP) in a dose-dependent manner. Using this
 bioassay to guide fractionation of the extract, two diastereomeric
 compounds, the actinidols 1a and 1b, were isolated (0.8% of IPA). The
 actinidols constitute part of the active principle of IPA. Compounds,
 previously isolated from IPA, with either prostaglandin synthesis
 inhibiting activity in. . . reduced oedema formation dose-dependently.
 The results suggest that IPA consists of several active compounds which
 interfere with the process of inflammation in different ways.
 ST Author Keywords: IPOMOEAE-PES-CAPRAE (L) R BR; ACTINIDOLS;
 2-HYDROXY-4,4,7-TRIMETHYL-1(4H)-NAPHTHALENONE, (-)-MELLEIN; EUGENOL;
 E-PHYTOL; EAR EDEMA

L5 ANSWER 75 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on

Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:33729 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199140010709; BR40:10709

TITLE: ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK DUE TO AN EXTRACT OF SILYBUM-MARIANUM
IN PATIENT WITH IMMEDIATE-TYPE ALLERGY TO KIWI FRUIT.

AUTHOR(S): GEIER J [Reprint author]; FUCHS T; WAHL R

CORPORATE SOURCE: VON-SIEBOLD-STRASSE 3, D-3400 GOETTINGEN, W GER

SOURCE: Allergologie, (1990) Vol. 13, No. 10, pp. 387-388.
CODEN: ALLRDI. ISSN: 0344-5062.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: BR

LANGUAGE: GERMAN

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Jan 1991
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 1991

TI ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK DUE TO AN EXTRACT OF SILYBUM-MARIANUM IN PATIENT WITH
IMMEDIATE-TYPE ALLERGY TO KIWI FRUIT.

IT Major Concepts
Cardiovascular System (Transport and Circulation); Foods; Immune
System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Integumentary System
(Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Pathology; Respiratory System
(Respiration); Sense Organs (Sensory Reception); Toxicology

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN RHINO-CONJUNCTIVITIS URTICARIA BRONCHOSPASM RESPIRATORY DISTRESS

L5 ANSWER 76 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 90166206 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2306336

TITLE: [Allergy to kiwi: an unrecognized allergy].
Allergie au kiwi; une allergie meconnue.

AUTHOR: Dore P; Breuil K; Meurice J C; Veron O; Underner M; Patte F

CORPORATE SOURCE: Service de pneumologie, CHU la Miletrie, Poitiers.

SOURCE: Allergie et immunologie, (1990 Jan) Vol. 22, No. 1, pp.
20-1.
Journal code: 0245775. ISSN: 0397-9148.

PUB. COUNTRY: France

DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: French

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199004

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jun 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jun 1990
Entered Medline: 2 Apr 1990

TI [Allergy to kiwi: an unrecognized allergy].
Allergie au kiwi: une allergie meconnue.

AB We reported 4 cases of an uncommon hypersensitivity: hypersensitivity to
kiwi fruit. The clinical reactions, essentially buccal, occurred few
minutes after ingestion of the fruit. The Radio Allergo Sorbent Test were
positive in the 4 cases. The skin tests, with fresh extracts of kiwi,
made in 3 cases were dramatically positive, while they are negative in
controls patients. The kiwi fruit initially comes from China, but is
now produced in France, and especially in Poitou-Charente. It contains a
proteolytic enzyme call Actinidin with physical and chemical properties
similar to those of Papain, who can perhaps explain this hypersensitivity.

L5 ANSWER 77 OF 80 NAPRALERT COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 BD. TRUSTEES, U. IL. on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:54470 NAPRALERT

DOCUMENT NUMBER: M23305

TITLE: A SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS OF THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS, PAPUA
NEW GUINEA

AUTHOR: HOLDSWORTH D; RALI T

CORPORATE SOURCE: CHEM EDUC SEC, SCH CHEM SCI, UNIV EAST ANGLIA, NORWICH NR4
7TJ ENGLAND

SOURCE: INT J CRUDE DRUG RES (1989) 27 (1) p. 1-8.

DOCUMENT TYPE: (Research paper)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

CHARACTER COUNT: 14444

ORGN
OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): ASTRINGENT EFFECT
Extract type: FLOWERS
Dosage Information: EXTERNAL; HUMAN ADULT
Comment(s): USED TO EXTRACT PUST FROM A BOIL.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: EUPHORBIACEAE Genus: EUPHORBIA Species:

PLUMERIOIDES

Common name(s): TIMBURIMBU

Organism part: FRESH SAP

Geographic area (GT): PAPUA-NEW GUINEA; NGU

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): TOOTH EXTRACTION

Extract type: SAP

Dosage Information: EXTERNAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED FOR A BAD TOOTH. THE SAP CORRODES THE TOOTH AND
LOOSENS IT SO IT CAN BE REMOVED EASILY.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ACTINIDIACEAE Genus: SAURAUIA Species: CAPITULATA

Common name(s): WALGA

Organism part: FRESH BARK

Geographic area (GT): PAPUA-NEW GUINEA; NGU

TYPE OF STUDY.

OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): ANTI-ASTHMATIC ACTIVITY

Extract type: LEAVES

Dosage Information: EXTERNAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED FOR ASTHMA. RUBBED ON THE CHEST.

L5 ANSWER 78 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 90053109 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2816664

TITLE: A rare case of food allergy: monosensitivity to kiwi
(*Actinidia chinensis*).

AUTHOR: Garcia B E; de la Cuesta C G; Santos F; Feliu X; Cordoba H

CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Alergologia, Facultad de Medicina,
Universidad de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain.

SOURCE: Allergologia et immunopathologia, (1989 Jul-Aug) Vol. 17,
No. 4, pp. 217-8.

Journal code: 0370073. ISSN: 0301-0546.

PUB. COUNTRY: Spain

DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 198912

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Mar 1990

Last Updated on STN: 28 Mar 1990

Entered Medline: 20 Dec 1989

TI A rare case of food allergy: monosensitivity to kiwi (*Actinidia chinensis*).

AB We present a case of hypersensitivity to kiwi in a 26 year-old patient with no previous atopic history. The first reaction episode occurred a few minutes after kiwi ingestion, presenting with a localized pruritic reaction. This symptomatology repeated itself a few months later, again immediately after eating kiwi and was accompanied by dysphagia, vomiting and urticaria. In the complementary laboratory analyses a total IgE of 187 IU/ml was appreciated. The skin test to inhalant and food antigens were negative, while the kiwi extract produced a + + + + reaction. The histamine release test was positive (20%). Specific IgE levels (Kallestad) demonstrated results. . . hemagglutination test was negative. With the above results, we concluded that we were dealing with a case of monosensitivity to kiwi which was probably IgE mediated.

L5 ANSWER 79 OF 80 NAPRALERT COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 BD. TRUSTEES; U. IL. on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:1328 NAPRALERT

DOCUMENT NUMBER: K29113

TITLE: MEDICINAL PLANTS OF CHINA. REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS, INC.

ALGONAC, MICHIGAN, 1985

AUTHOR: DUKE J A; AYENSU E S

SOURCE: BOOK (1985) 1 (4) p. 52-361.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Book

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

CHARACTER COUNT: 96696

ORGN . . . (CC): ANTIVENIN EFFECT

Extract type: ALCOHOL (TYPE NOT GIVEN)

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED FOR SNAKEBITE AS AN ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ACTINIDIACEAE Genus: ACTINIDIA Species: CHINENSIS

Organism part: ENTIRE PLANT

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY
 Extract type: DECOCTION
 Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT
 Comment(s): USED FOR ESOPHAGEAL AND LIVER CANCERS
 ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ACTINIDIACEAE Genus: ACTINIDIA Species: POLYGAMA
 Organism part: FRUIT
 ORGN Class: DICOT Family: CRUCIFERAE Genus: BRASSICA Species: JUNCEA
 Organism part: LEAF
 TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): ANTIINFLAMMATORY
 ACTIVITY
 Extract type: DECOCTION
 Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT
 Comment(s): USED FOR BLADDER INFLAMMATION

L5 ANSWER 80 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on
Full Text

STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:309134 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198579089130; BA79:89130
 TITLE: INFLUENCE OF SOME CHINESE HERBAL DRUGS ON NATURAL KILLER
 CELL ACTIVITY IN-VIVO PRELIMINARY REPORT.
 AUTHOR(S): PENG X-E [Reprint author]; JUE K; PAN H; PENG R
 CORPORATE SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, HUNAN MEDICAL COLLEGE
 SOURCE: Bulletin of Hunan Medical College, (1984) Vol. 9, No. 4,
 pp. 342-344.
 CODEN: HYHPDO. ISSN: 0253-3170.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 FILE SEGMENT: BA
 LANGUAGE: CHINESE
 AB. . . T/C [test/control] ratio, which indicated the NK cell activity under
 the influence of the drugs. Polysaccharide of Astragalus, decoctions of
 Actinidia chinensis and Solanum nigrum significantly augmented the NK
 activity, while ginsenoside [from Panax ginseng], extract from
 Cimicifuga foetida and PHA [Phytohemagglutinin] slightly augmented the NK
 activity but were of no statistical significance.
 IT Major Concepts
 Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cell Biology;
 Digestive System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Human Ecology
 (Anthropology); Immune System (Chemical Coordination and
 Homeostasis); Metabolism; Pharmacognosy (Pharmacology); Pharmacology;
 Respiratory System (Respiration); Tumor Biology
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 MOUSE ASTRAGALUS PANAX-GINSENG ACTINIDIA-CHINENSIS SOLANUM-NIGRUM
 CIMICIFUGA-FOETIDA FOLK MEDICINE DECOCTIONS POLYSACCHARIDES
 SAPONINOSIDES PHYTOHEMAGGLUTININ PHARMACOKINETICS LUNG LIVER SPLEEN
 RADIOLABEL
 ORGN Classifier
 Actinidiaceae 25525
 Super Taxa
 Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
 Taxa Notes
 Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants
 ORGN Classifier
 Leguminosae 26260
 Super. . .

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L5 ANSWER 30 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002700234 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12417892
 TITLE: Isolation and biochemical characterization of a
 thaumatin-like kiwi allergen.
 AUTHOR: Gavrovic-Jankulovic Marija; CirKovic Tanja; Vuckovic Olga;
 Atanaskovic-Markovic Marina; Petersen Arnd; Gojgic Gordana;
 Burazer Lidija; Jankov Ratko M
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Chemistry,
 University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
 SOURCE: The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (2002 Nov)
 Vol. 110, No. 5, pp. 805-10.

Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200212
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Dec 2002
Last Updated on STN: 20 Dec 2002
Entered Medline: 19 Dec 2002

TI Isolation and biochemical characterization of a thaumatin-like kiwi allergen.

AB BACKGROUND: Kiwi fruit allergy, as well as its association with hypersensitivity to other foods and to pollen, has been extensively reported in the last few years. Several IgE-binding components have been detected in kiwi extract, but only one 30- kd allergen has been isolated; it was identified as actinidin (Act c 1). Recently, we have reported a 24-kd kiwi protein to be a potential major allergen in a group of patients with oral allergy syndrome (OAS). OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to purify and characterize the 24-kd kiwi allergen biochemically. METHODS: Seven polysensitized patients with OAS to kiwi were used in this study. The kiwi allergen was isolated by using a combination of gel permeation, ion exchange, and immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography. Its biochemical. . . and skin prick tests were performed to characterize the isolated protein immunochemically. RESULTS: All 7 patients recognized the isolated 24-kd kiwi protein as an allergen. The isolated protein consisted of 2 isoforms with isoelectric points of 9.4 and 9.5 migrated as. . . in 4 (80 %) of 5 patients with OAS. CONCLUSION: This study reported isolation and full characterization of a new kiwi allergen, TLP (isoelectric points of 9.4 and 9.5 and molecular weight of 24 kd), which belongs to the family of. . .

CT *Actinidia: IM, immunology
*Allergens: CH, chemistry
Allergens: IM, immunology
*Allergens: IP, isolation & purification
Amino Acid Sequence
Antifungal Agents: CH, chemistry

L5 ANSWER 31 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002690861 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12452211
TITLE: Heterogeneity of banana allergy: characterization of allergens in banana-allergic patients.
AUTHOR: Grob Martin; Reindl Jurgen; Vieths Stephan; Wuthrich Brunello; Ballmer-Weber Barbara K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Allergy Unit, Department of Dermatology, University Hospital, Zurich, Switzerland.
SOURCE: Annals of allergy, asthma & immunology : official publication of the American College of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology, (2002 Nov) Vol. 89, No. 5, pp. 513-6.
Journal code: 9503580. ISSN: 1081-1206.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
(CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200212
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Dec 2002
Last Updated on STN: 17 Dec 2002
Entered Medline: 4 Dec 2002

TI Heterogeneity of banana allergy: characterization of allergens in banana-allergic patients.

AB BACKGROUND: Banana is a frequent cause of food allergy, particularly in latex-sensitized patients. OBJECTIVE: The aim of the study was to get insights in immunoglobulin (Ig)E antibody responses of patients with a history of allergic reaction to banana but not to latex. METHODS: In four patients who complained about symptoms after banana consumption, skin prick tests (SPTs) with aeroallergens, latex, banana, avocado, and kiwi were performed. Total and specific serum IgE to birch pollen, rBet v 1

and rBet v 2, latex, banana, avocado, and kiwi were determined by the CAP method (Pharmacia Diagnostics, Uppsala, Sweden). Allergens were identified by immunoblotting with banana extract and recombinant banana profilin. Two patients underwent double-blind, placebo-controlled food challenges (DBPCFC) with banana. RESULTS: All patients showed a positive. . . three were IgE-CAP positive (> or = class 2). Two patients were also sensitized (SPT and CAP) to latex, avocado, kiwi, and birch pollen. In the immunoblot these two patients' sera reacted to 32- to 34-kDa proteins, which had already been described as major banana allergens. In both patients banana allergy was confirmed by DBPCFC. The third patient also had a sensitization to avocado, but not to latex or pollen. Immunoblot. . . in this patient's serum was positive with recombinant banana profilin. CONCLUSIONS: The relevance of banana as a source of food allergy was confirmed in two patients by DBPCFC. In 1 of 2 patients, in whom banana allergy was not a consequence of latex sensitization, a 70-kDa protein was identified as a banana allergen, and in the other. .

L5 ANSWER 32 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003389752 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12926188
TITLE: IgE cross-reactivity between meadow fescue pollen and kiwi fruit in patients' sera with sensitivity to both extracts.
AUTHOR: Gavrovic-Jankulovic M; Cirkovic T; Burazer L; Vuckovic O; Jankov R M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia..
mgavrov@helix.chem.bg.ac.yu
SOURCE: Journal of investigational allergology & clinical immunology : official organ of the International Association of Asthmology (INTERASMA) and Sociedad Latinoamericana de Alergia e Inmunologia, (2002) Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 279-86.
Journal code: 9107858. ISSN: 1018-9068.
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200310
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Aug 2003
Last Updated on STN: 3 Oct 2003
Entered Medline: 2 Oct 2003
TI IgE cross-reactivity between meadow fescue pollen and kiwi fruit in patients' sera with sensitivity to both extracts.
AB BACKGROUND: The presence of IgE reactivity to kiwi fruit and grass pollen allergens which could be caused by cross-reactivity has been detected in many patients with allergy. Proper identification of allergens as well as cross-reactive components is essential for understanding fruit- and pollen-associated hypersensitivity. METHODS: Using the sera from the polysensitized patients with specific IgE to grass pollen and kiwi fruit we tested reactivity to both allergen sources. IgE reactivity was exhibited in 8 serum samples by immunoblot. A serum. . . for the investigation of IgE crossreactivity. SDS-PAGE immunoblot-inhibition assay was performed by preincubation of the sera with meadow fescue pollen, kiwi fruit extract, and isolated 24 kDa kiwi protein. To determine the allergens of kiwi fruit extract, we performed 2D PAGE immunoblot. In order to detect the crossreactive components between two allergen sources, a specific IgE for the 24 kDa kiwi allergen was purified. RESULTS: SDS-PAGE immunoblot meadow fescue pollen showed allergens ranging from 94 to 16 kDa, and kiwi fruit had 12 allergens ranging from 94 to 17 kDa. 2D-PAGE analysis revealed at least 15 spots in the kiwi extract and about 10 allergens. The most prominent allergen in 2D PAGE immunoblot was protein with 24 kDa and pI 9.4-9.5. Using an affinity-purified specific IgE we found that the 24 kDa kiwi allergen shared IgE-reactive epitopes with the meadow fescue group 4 and allergen about 36 kDa. Crossreactivity between isolated 24 kDa kiwi allergen and Fes p 4 was confirmed by anti-grass group 4 moab 2D8. CONCLUSION: Our findings showed that fescue meadow pollen cross-sensitize to kiwi fruits. A 24 kDa kiwi glycoprotein represent potential major allergen, which share common epitopes with Fes p 4 and 36 kDa meadow

fescue allergen.

L5 ANSWER 33 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002349158 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12092525
TITLE: [Prevalence of latex-fruit syndrome in health workers with latex allergy].
Prevalencia del síndrome de latex-fruta en trabajadores de la salud con alergia al latex.
AUTHOR: Ramirez Cruz Nora Elena; Castrejon Vazquez Maria Isabel; Espinoza Goldman Manuel Benjamin; Martinez-Cairo Cueto Salvador
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Alergia e Inmunologia Clinica, Hospital de Especialidades, CMN Siglo XXI, IMSS.
SOURCE: Revista alergia Mexico (Tecamachalco, Puebla, Mexico : 1993), (2002 Mar-Apr) Vol. 49, No. 2, pp. 46-51.
Journal code: 9438824.
PUB. COUNTRY: Mexico
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Spanish
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200208
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Jul 2002
Last Updated on STN: 22 Aug 2002
Entered Medline: 21 Aug 2002

TI [Prevalence of latex-fruit syndrome in health workers with latex allergy].
Prevalencia del síndrome de latex-fruta en trabajadores de la salud con alergia al latex.
AB BACKGROUND: Prevalence of latex allergy in the general population is lesser than 1%. These patients have clinical and immunochemical cross-reactivity between latex and fruits; sometimes. . . factor to sensitization to fruits. OBJECTIVE: To investigate the prevalence of LFS, in a group of health care workers with latex-allergy. METHODS: Hospital employees were initially screened for latex allergy with a questionnaire; these patients were divided into the following two groups: 1) health care workers with latex-allergy, classified into two subgroups: a) with a familial history of atopy; b) without a familial history of atopy, and 2) health care workers with familial history of atopy but without latex-allergy. Skin prick tests with latex and fruits extracts (kiwi, avocado, banana and chestnut) were done. RESULTS: Based in clinical history and with confirmation by skin testing, three patients of the health care workers' group with latex allergy have LFS (prevalence of 12.5%). Sensitivity and specificity for skin prick test in health care workers with latex-fruit syndrome were: latex, kiwi and chestnut sensitivity: 100%; latex and avocado specificity: 90%; chestnut and kiwi specificity: 100%. CONCLUSION: A low prevalence of latex-fruit syndrome was detected in our population. We found a higher prevalence in.

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Full Text

Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:451932 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 435PG
TITLE: Determination of the allergenicity of various hazelnut products by immunoblotting and enzyme allergosorbent test inhibition
AUTHOR: Wigotzki M; Steinhart H; Paschke A (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Hamburg, Inst Biochem & Food Chem, Grindelallee 117, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany (Reprint); Univ Hamburg, Inst Biochem & Food Chem, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Germany
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CHROMATOGRAPHY B, (25 MAY 2001) Vol. 756, No. 1-2, pp. 239-248.
ISSN: 0378-4347.
PUBLISHER: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 36

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jun 2001

Last Updated on STN: 15 Jun 2001

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB . Although **allergic** reactions to hazelnuts are common especially in Europe, there are only a few investigations with regard to the influence of. . . examined by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), immunoblotting and enzyme allergosorbent test (EAST) inhibition experiments using sera of 17 hazelnut-**allergic** individuals. In only a few cases did the immunoblotting experiments yield positive results as regards the allergenicity of the investigated products. By means of EAST inhibition a residual IgE-binding potency could be detected in almost all of the product **extracts**. Therefore hazelnuts are a potential hazard to **allergic** people even as an ingredient of processed foods. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

ST Author Keywords: food **allergy**; hazelnuts; immunoblotting; enzyme allergosorbent test

STP KeyWords Plus (R): BIRCH POLLEN **ALLERGY**; IGE-BINDING PROTEINS; FOOD **ALLERGY**; CROSS-REACTIVITY; KIWI FRUIT; HYPERSENSITIVITY; VEGETABLES; ANTIBODIES; **EXTRACTS**; IDENTIFICATION

L5 ANSWER 35 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001263312 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11355297

TITLE: Latex symptoms and sensitisation in health care workers.

AUTHOR: Larese Filon F; Bosco A; Fiorito A; Negro C; Barbina P

CORPORATE SOURCE: Istituto di Medicina del Lavoro, Universita degli Studi di Trieste, Via della Pietà 19, 34129 Trieste, Italy..
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SOURCE: International archives of occupational and environmental health, (2001 Apr) Vol. 74, No. 3, pp. 219-23.

Journal code: 7512134. ISSN: 0340-0131.

PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200110

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Oct 2001

Last Updated on STN: 29 Oct 2001

Entered Medline: 25 Oct 2001

AB . . . We determined atopy and latex sensitivity by skin prick tests using a battery of common inhalant allergens, a commercial latex **extract** (Lofarma Allergeni, Milan) and individual skin puncture tests for each of the vegetables immunologically related to latex (potato, tomato, chestnut, banana, **kiwi** fruit). Associations between potential risk factors for latex **allergy** were assessed. RESULTS: Glove-related symptoms were noticed on 17.2% of the nurses (200) the majority of symptoms being mild **dermatitis** with itching and erythema (120 subjects, 11.1%). Symptoms suggestive of IgE-mediated latex **allergy** were found in 51 subjects: 35 (3%) complained of contact **urticaria** and 16 (2.2%) complained of **asthma** and/or **rhinitis**. The resulting symptoms were significantly related to skin prick tests that were positive to latex (odds ratio (OR) = 11.89;. . . We stress the need of preventive measures to avoid latex exposure when health care workers are at risk of developing **allergy** symptoms.

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Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:499051 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100499051

TITLE: **Kiwifruit** protects against oxidative DNA damage in human cells and in vitro.

AUTHOR(S): Collins, Ben H.; Horska, Alexandra; Hotten, Peter M.; Riddoch, Catherine; Collins, Andrew R. [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Rowett Research Institute, Greenburn Rd., Bucksburn, Aberdeen, AB21 9SB, UK

a.collins@rri.sari.ac.uk

SOURCE: Nutrition and Cancer, (2001) Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 148-153. print.

CODEN: NUCADQ. ISSN: 0163-5581.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Oct 2001
Last Updated on STN: 23 Feb 2002

TI **Kiwifruit** protects against oxidative DNA damage in human cells and in vitro.

AB. . . human health. A direct demonstration that consumption of fruit decreases oxidative DNA damage in human cells would support this hypothesis. **Kiwifruit** was taken as an example of a food with putative antioxidant properties, and its effectiveness at decreasing oxidative DNA damage. . . was used to measure DNA damage in lymphocytes collected during a human supplementation trial with a single 0.5-liter drink of **kiwifruit** juice (with water as a control). The comet assay was also modified to assess the antioxidant effect of **kiwifruit** in vitro by measuring the ability of an **extract** to interfere with oxidative damage to DNA induced by H2O2. Ex vivo, consumption of **kiwifruit** led to an increased resistance of DNA to oxidative damage induced by H2O2 in isolated lymphocytes, in comparison with lymphocytes collected after a control drink of water. No effect was seen on endogenous DNA damage. In vitro, a simple **extract** of **kiwifruit**, buffered to pH 7, was more effective than a solution of vitamin C (of equivalent concentration) at protecting DNA from damage, whereas at the highest concentrations tested, neither **kiwi extract** nor vitamin C had a protective effect. We have demonstrated significant antioxidant activity of **kiwifruit** ex vivo and in vitro, not attributable entirely to the vitamin C content of the fruit. Our dual approach is. . .

IT .
Cell Biology; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Nutrition

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
lymphocytes: blood and lymphatics, **immune** system

IT Diseases
cancer: neoplastic disease
Neoplasms (MeSH)

IT Diseases
heart disease: heart disease
Heart Diseases (MeSH)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
DNA: . . .

IT Methods & Equipment
comet assay: analytical method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
kiwi: antioxidant properties, fruit

L5 ANSWER 37 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001562689 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11642570
TITLE: Clinical cross-reactivity between *Artemisia vulgaris* and *Matricaria chamomilla* (chamomile).
AUTHOR: de la Torre Morin F; Sanchez Machin I; Garcia Robaina J C; Fernandez-Caldas E; Sanchez Trivino M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hospital Nuestra Senora de la Candelaria, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain.. ftorre@comtf.es
SOURCE: Journal of investigational allergology & clinical immunology : official organ of the International Association of Asthmology (INTERASMA) and Sociedad Latinoamericana de Alergia e Inmunologia, (2001) Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 118-22.
Journal code: 9107858. ISSN: 1018-9068.
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200203
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Oct 2001
Last Updated on STN: 7 Mar 2002
Entered Medline: 6 Mar 2002

AB . . . from July to September, although, due to some local climatic conditions, it may flower throughout the year. Cross-reactivity with hazelnut, **kiwi**, birch, several *Compositae* (*Ambrosia*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Matricaria*, *Solidago*) and grass allergens has been suggested. Few studies

have addressed the issue of. . . perform conjunctival and bronchial challenges with A. vulgaris and M. chamomilla and oral challenge with chamomile in 24 patients with **asthma** and/or **rhinitis** sensitized primarily to A. vulgaris. Skin prick tests with M. chamomilla were positive in 21 patients. Eighteen patients had a positive conjunctival provocation test with a A. vulgaris pollen **extract** and 13 patients had a positive conjunctival provocation test with a M. chamomilla pollen **extract**. Bronchial provocation tests with A. vulgaris were positive in 15 patients and with M. chamomilla pollen in another 16 individuals..

CT . . . Female; Male
Administration, Oral
Adolescent
Adult
Allergens: AE, adverse effects
Allergens: IM, immunology
Artemisia: AE, adverse effects
*Artemisia: IM, immunology
Asthma: ET, etiology
Asthma: IM, immunology
Bronchial Provocation Tests
Chamomile: AE, adverse effects
*Chamomile: IM, immunology
Conjunctivitis, Allergic: ET, etiology
Conjunctivitis, Allergic: IM, immunology
*Cross Reactions: IM, immunology
Humans
Middle Aged
Rhinitis, Allergic, Perennial: ET, etiology
Rhinitis, Allergic, Perennial: IM, immunology
Skin Tests

L5 ANSWER 38 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001018021 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11031347
TITLE: Digestibility of allergens **extracted** from natural rubber latex and vegetable foods.
AUTHOR: Yagami T; Haishima Y; Nakamura A; Osuna H; Ikezawa Z
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Medical Devices, National Institute of Health Sciences, Tokyo, Japan.
SOURCE: The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (2000 Oct) Vol. 106, No. 4, pp. 752-62.
Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200011
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Mar 2001
Last Updated on STN: 22 Mar 2001
Entered Medline: 9 Nov 2000

TI Digestibility of allergens **extracted** from natural rubber latex and vegetable foods.

AB . . . we investigated the usefulness of this method for detecting allergens from natural rubber latex and vegetable foods. METHODS: Proteins were **extracted** from rubber latex, potato, and 5 kinds of fruits. Simulated gastric fluid (SGF) and simulated intestinal fluid (SIF) were used. . . An aliquot of each digest was periodically withdrawn and analyzed. Allergens were detected with pooled sera from individuals with latex **allergy** or patients given a diagnosis of oral **allergy** syndrome. RESULTS: Most latex and vegetable food proteins were digested by the SGF within 4 minutes. Numerous allergens were also decomposed by the SGF within 8 minutes. Although vegetable food allergens were relatively stable in the SIF, **kiwi** allergens were substantially degraded by the SIF within 16 hours. CONCLUSION: The pronounced lability of the plant-derived allergens was thought to reflect the discrete sensitization and elicitation processes of patients with latex-fruit syndrome or oral **allergy** syndrome. These results indicate that the allergenicity of a newly expressed protein should be carefully evaluated according to not only. . .

CT Allergens: ME, metabolism

Cross Reactions: IM, immunology
Digestion
Gastric Juice: ME, metabolism
Humans

*Latex

Latex: CH, chemistry

*Plant Extracts: IM, immunology

Plant Proteins: IM, immunology

*Vegetables: IM, immunology

CN 0 (Allergens); 0 (Latex); 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (Plant Proteins)

L5 ANSWER 39 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000214692 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10753018

TITLE: IgE reactivity to patatin-like latex allergen, Hev b 7, and to patatin of potato tuber, Sol t 1, in adults and children allergic to natural rubber latex.

AUTHOR: Seppala U; Palosuo T; Seppala U; Kalkkinen N; Ylitalo L; Reunala T; Turjanmaa K; Reunala T

CORPORATE SOURCE: National Public Health Institute, Helsinki, Finland.

SOURCE: Allergy, (2000 Mar) Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 266-73.

Journal code: 7804028. ISSN: 0105-4538.

PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200004

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 May 2000

Last Updated on STN: 5 May 2000

Entered Medline: 27 Apr 2000

TI . . . to patatin-like latex allergen, Hev b 7, and to patatin of potato tuber, Sol t 1, in adults and children allergic to natural rubber latex.

AB BACKGROUND: Patients allergic to natural rubber latex (NRL) frequently show positive skin prick tests (SPT) and hypersensitivity reactions to various fruits, such as avocado, banana, and kiwi, as well as to vegetables such as potato. METHODS: Hev b 7 was purified from NRL "C-serum" and Sol t 1 from potato extract, and they were detected by immunoblotting. IgE antibodies to Hev b 7 and Sol t 1 were measured with ELISA in sera from 35 adults and 35 children allergic to NRL. ELISA inhibition and immunoblotting were used to study allergen cross-reactivity. The in vivo reactivity of Hev b 7 and Sol t 1 were demonstrated in the SPT. RESULTS: Seventeen (49%) of the 35 NRL-allergic adults had IgE antibodies to Hev b 7, in contrast to only one of the 35 NRL-allergic children. Fifteen (43%) of the NRL-allergic adults and 29 (83%) of the NRL-allergic children had IgE antibodies to Sol t 1. Ten (29%) of the adult sera showed IgE binding to both Sol. . . Hev b 7 and Sol t 1 were able to produce a wheal and flare reaction. CONCLUSIONS: One-half of the NRL-allergic adults, but only one of the NRL-allergic children, had IgE antibodies to natural Hev b 7. These results suggest that Hev b 7 is an important NRL. . .

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